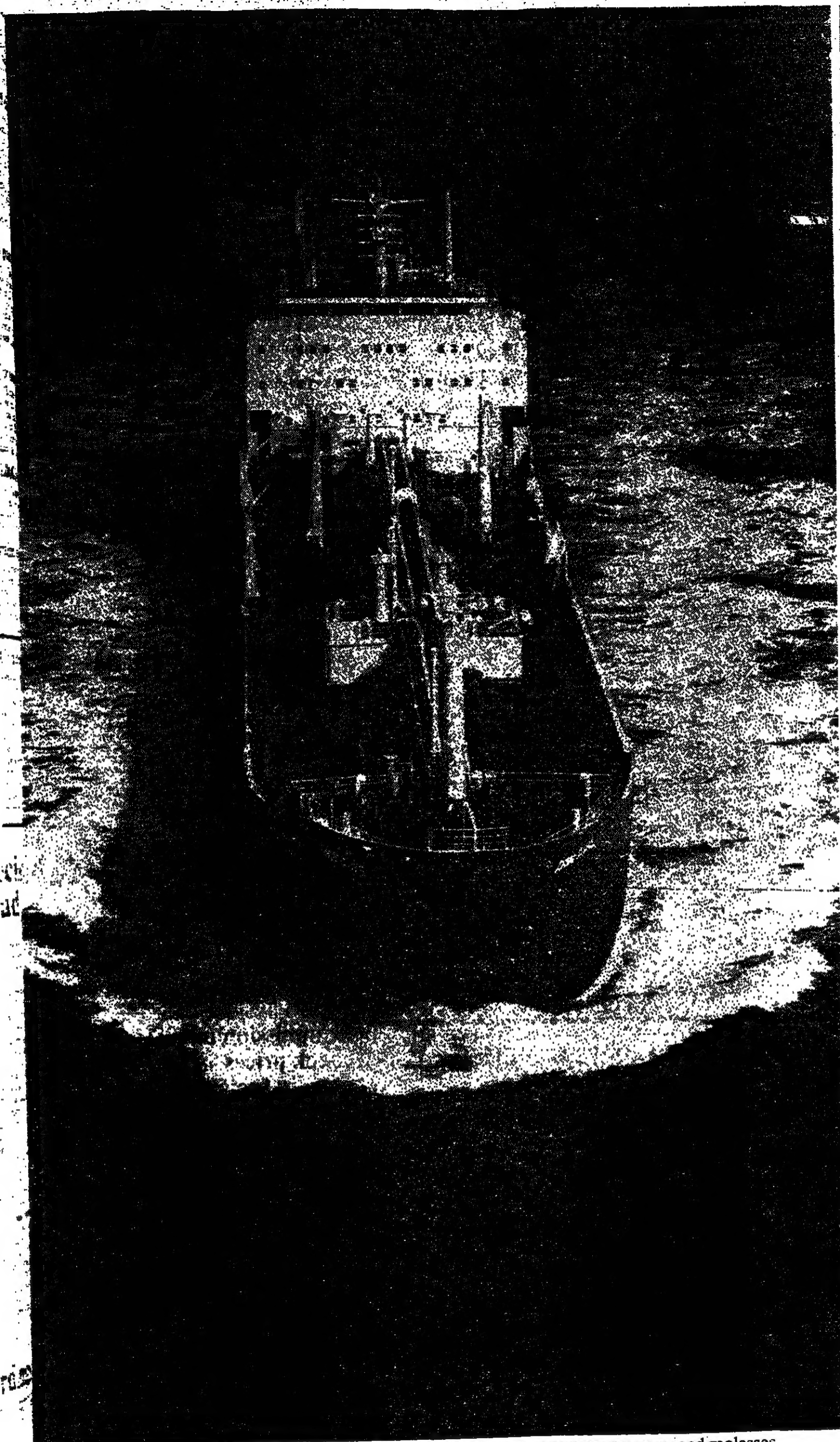
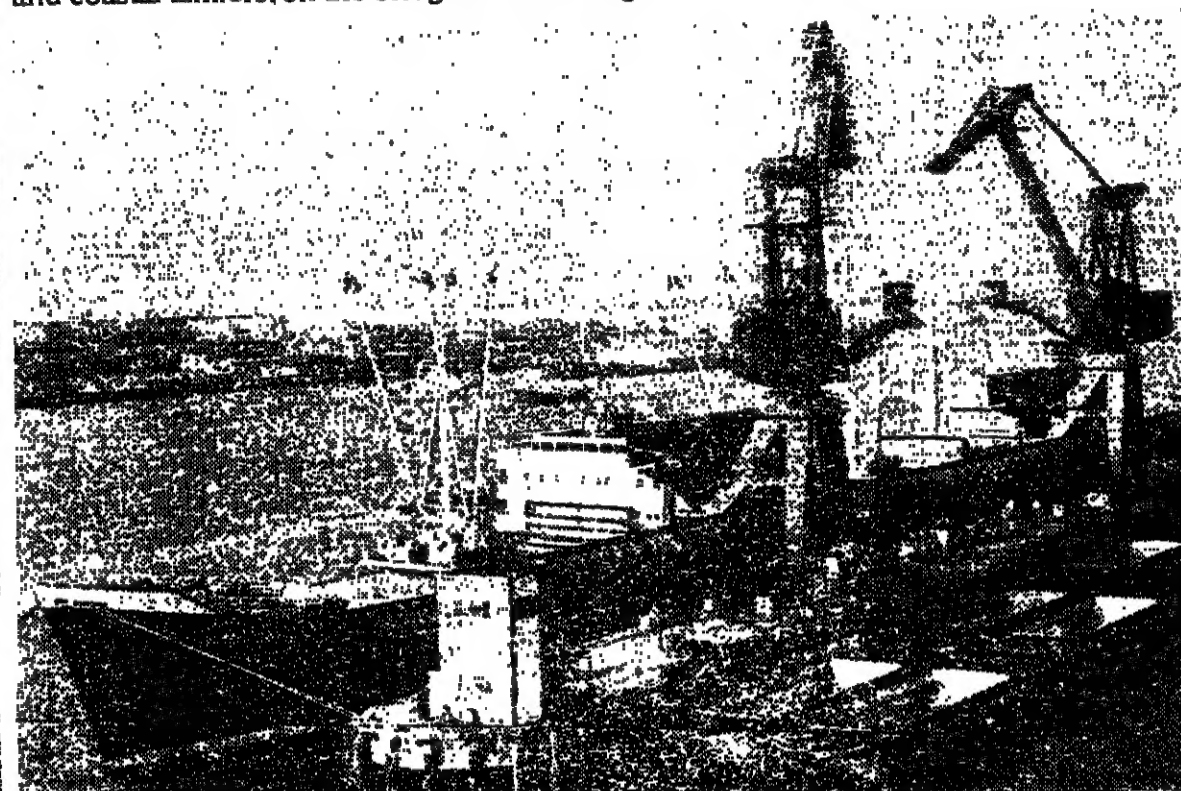


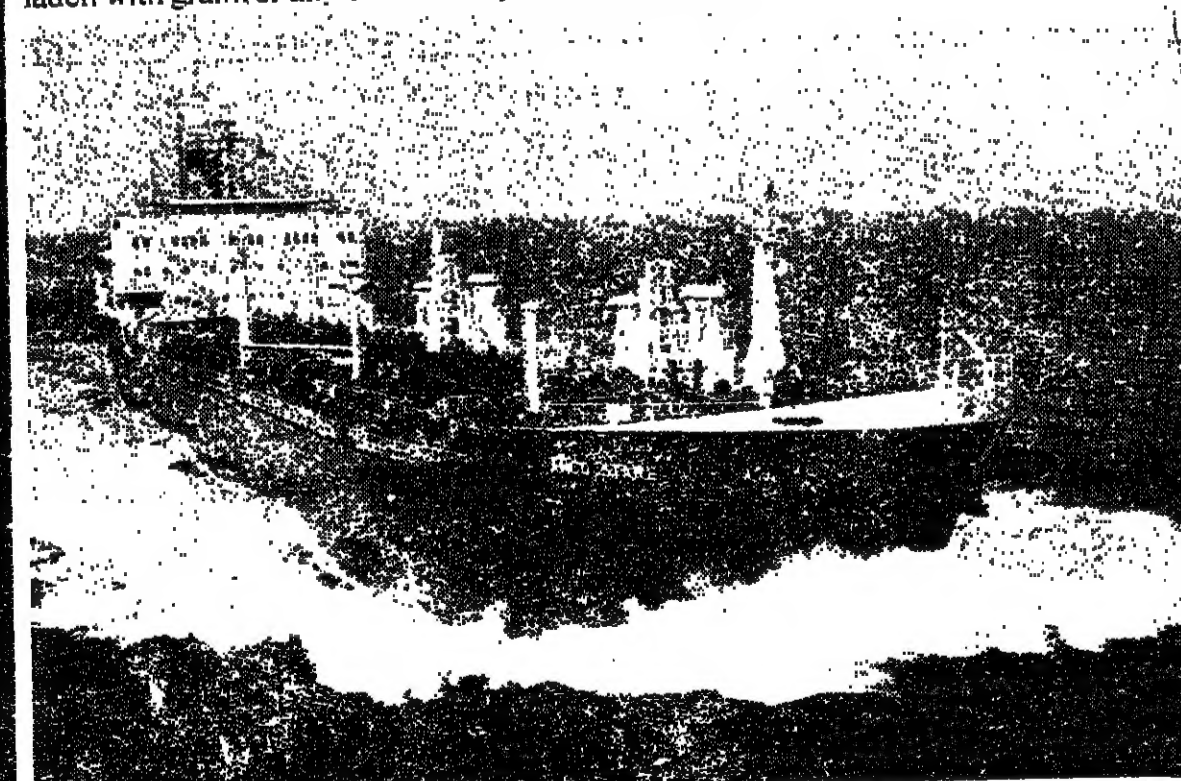
And all this too, from Tate & Lyle.



The Commodore. Captain James Coffey, senior master of the Athel Line fleet of ocean and coastal tankers, on the bridge of Athelking.



Unloading sugar at Silvertown. Although Tate & Lyle's wharf on the Thames handles more sugar than any other in the world, a Sugar Line bulk carrier today is as likely to be laden with grain, or any one of many different cargoes.



Parcelling up Liquids. Tate & Lyle has a large share of the world parcel tanker capacity. Each of these specialist ships in the Anco Tanker Services fleet can carry over 36 grades of liquids in separate tanks.

Ships as well as Sugar? Tate & Lyle originally bought ships to carry our own raw sugar and molasses, now we have progressed far beyond this into a world shipping company owning 3 separate specialist fleets, now carry more for outside customers than we do for ourselves.

A close look at these photographs may tell you things about me that you never guessed.

For further information about Tate & Lyle, contact Tony Kemp, Tate & Lyle Limited, 21 Mincing Lane, London EC3. Tel: 01-626 6525.



TATE & LYLE

Out of sweetness came forth strength

For most people there is never a good time to start a business, change a career, or make a final, irrevocable decision.

Which is why most people will never own a Jaguar.

There is no denying that a Jaguar is not a car for everyone. How could it be?

It is made only in small numbers. Because while its price seems amazing value to many, that very same price puts the Jaguar firmly beyond the reach of the majority.

So, necessarily, this advertisement concerns itself with the few.

A reward? A necessity? Or both?

As of today, the least expensive Jaguar costs £5,136. Including Car Tax and VAT.

Some would say that any car costing this amount of money is a reward.

Others, comparing its features with those of other cars, would call it a wise investment.

We would argue that it is both. And something more.

We would say, given the state of today's roads, that for many executive businessmen a Jaguar is a necessity.

Because it protects you from the noise and hubbub outside.

Because it delivers you to your destination with your sanity, your temper, and your energies preserved.

In short, given that you have more important things to do than fight traffic, the very least your car should do is to protect you from the fray.

How we preserve your peace of mind. Without disturbing your equilibrium.

There are any number of features that make the Jaguar such an untiring car to drive.

The extensive attention paid to the elimination of noise is one.

As one motoring magazine said:
"So well insulated is the interior... it comes as a surprise to open a window and discover just how much tyre noise and wind is shut out."

Another is the double-insulation, engine-mounting system which is designed to eliminate engine vibration from the interior.

"Road noise is eliminated from the Jaguar most

effectively, and when matched to the excellent engine damping, the car shapes up as one of the most silent it is possible to buy." (Car Magazine.)

Yet another reason is Jaguar's inbuilt safety:

Rack-and-pinion power assisted steering.

Servo-assisted, four wheel, self-adjusting disc brakes.

A body which has been built for *progressive* deformation so that it gives maximum passenger protection in an accident.

And unique water-dispersant, low profile tyres—which act as part of the Jaguar's suspension.

Also a part of the suspension is our anti-dive geometry, which keeps the car and you on an even keel no matter how severe the emergency braking.

Together with the long-legged power of the Jaguar engines, these features make any XJ one of the safest, most untiring cars it is possible to buy.

At any price.

No wise businessman allows emotion to make the decisions.

Jaguars have long had the reputation of being amazing value-for-money.

Day by day, this reputation increases.

To prove the point, we would ask you to compare other new car prices with those of a Jaguar.

We would ask you to compare features.

We would ask you to compare interiors. Exteriors. The degree of refinement.

We would ask that you compare all of these points with as independent a viewpoint as you can muster.

And with as little emotion as possible.

(We mention this because many are so emotionally attracted to a Jaguar that they rarely discover what an excellent *rational* purchase it is).

When you have made all the comparisons, decide.

Your independence of mind could well place you in the most independent of cars.



Jaguar

It's a long way down to second best.



HOME NEWS

Severe reprimand for hospital officials after death of patients

From John Chartres
Manchester

A consultant psychiatrist, two senior nursing officers and a hospital secretary employed by the North Western Regional Health Authority have been severely reprimanded after an independent inquiry into the deaths of nine elderly women shortly after they had been transferred from one hospital in Lancashire to another during the winter of 1973-74.

The inquiry committee, headed by Mr David McNeill, QC, was asked by the health authority to inquire into all aspects of the transfer of 15 women, classified as "psychiatric" patients between Fairfield Hospital, near Bury, and Rosendale Hospital on December 27, 1973. The committee found that the deaths of three of the women were "as a matter of probability" contributed to by the transfer and the deficiencies in the reception area at Rosendale.

It added that the probability that the two other deaths were contributed to by the transfer and the deficiencies "cannot be excluded". Its report severely criticized conditions at Rosendale and the standards of medical and nursing care during the transfer period.

The regional authority said yesterday that nearly all the findings had been accepted and that most of the inquiry committee's recommendations were already being put into effect. Mr Sidney Hamburger, chairman of the authority, said: "We are going to build on this. In no way are we resentful or unhappy that the report has revealed shortcomings." It would be a criminal offence, he added, "if we failed to learn from this episode".

Sharp differences of opinion were expressed yesterday between officials of the authority and senior journalists in the Manchester area about publications of the names of the four officials. In addition to the reprimand, the four have been warned as to their future conduct, and called on to give assurances regarding the correction of points the inquiry criticized.

The health authority issued the inquiry committee's report in full to journalists, but substituted "Dr A" for the actual names. Mr Hamburger said: "No one in the report is charged with any crime, and there is no suggestion of criminal proceedings. There is no charge of cruelty. What has happened is that a very limited number of staff, all of whom are easily identifiable by the descriptions of their office quality of service which we as

employers and the public are entitled to receive. We expect them to maintain the high standards of their profession, but by the very nature of their profession they are daily dealing with matters of life and death. If anyone does fail from these high standards we normally expect the results to be far more serious and the consequences greater than the failure to maintain high standards in other professions. Giving the names will do nothing to inspire confidence in the health service.

He added: "This was a private inquiry, not a public one." The authority had taken into account the risk of rumours about other doctors and nurses who had not been criticized, but had still decided not to give names.

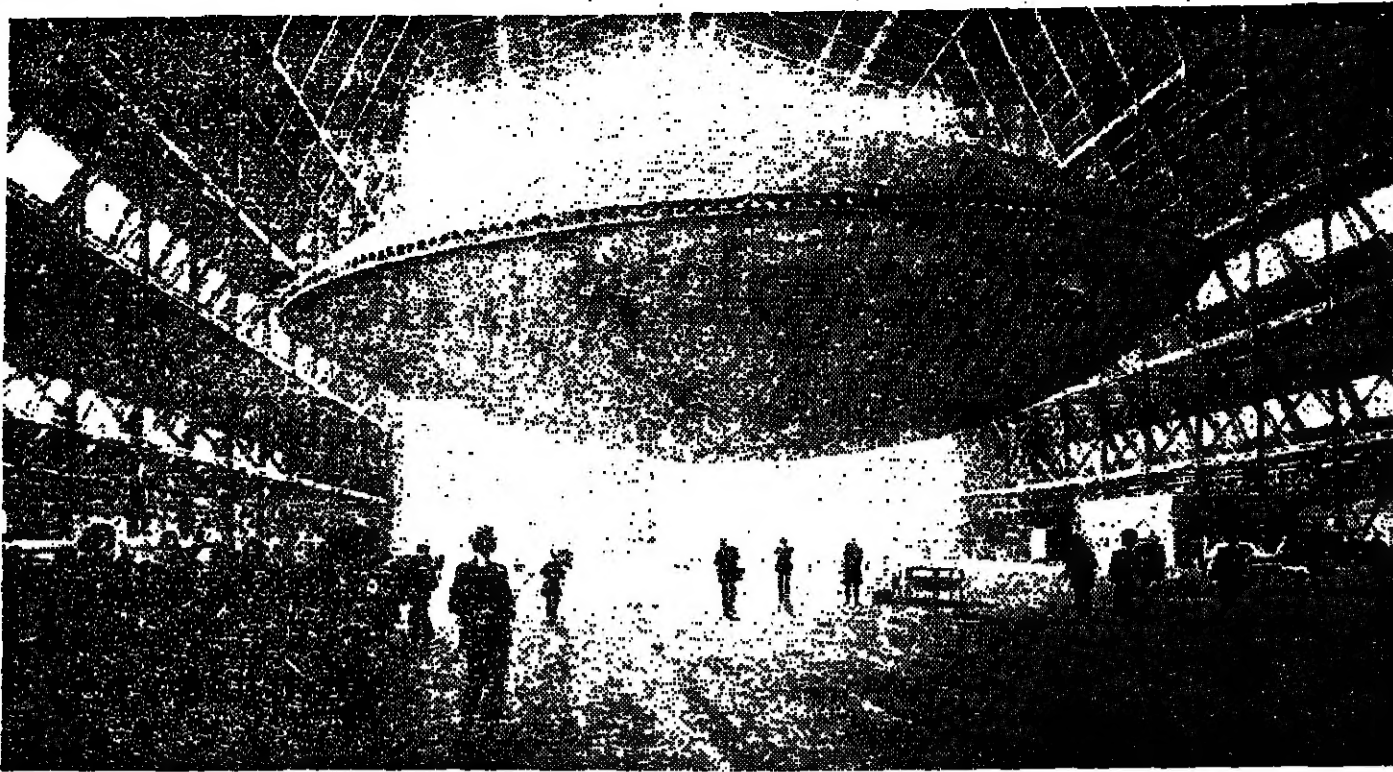
During a press conference, however, Mr Edward Lawson, regional secretary of the Confederation of Health Service Employees, specifically asked reporters to publish the name of Mrs Elfrida Allen, a Cornsman, state-enrolled nurse who was highly praised by the inquiry committee for doing her best for the old people in the adverse circumstances.

Mr Alan Beresford, north-west area officer of the Royal College of Nursing, interrupted the press conference to give the name of one of his members, Miss Hilda Laffey, principal nursing officer at the time of the transfer, as one of those reprimanded. She was referred to as "Miss V". Mr Beresford said that Miss Laffey and the nursing profession had nothing to fear from publication of her name. She had been working at a time when there was a financial cutback on hospital services, as well as a fuel shortage and an ambulance strike.

The inquiry found that the decision to accommodate the patients at Rosendale was wrong in principle and premature when made. The reception area in a building at the top of a hill and facing east was not suitable.

The report said that the consultant psychiatrist, Dr A, deserved credit for maintaining a service with his only professional help coming mainly from junior doctors who "seem to be transient birds of passage" and who in recent years had all been recruited from overseas. He had, however, displayed complete professional isolation from day-to-day contact with other psychiatrists.

Two of Dr A's trainee assistants filled the committee with dismay, the report added. "Neither doctor seemed to have adequate comprehension either of the style of psychiatric service or of the particular duty of a consultant towards his patients." Both had qualified in Pakistan.



The saucer-shaped Sky Ship taking to the air in the former airship shed at Cardington.

New airship makes indoor flight

By Arthur Reed
Air Correspondent

A new airship with a diameter of 30ft and in the shape of a flying saucer made its first public flight yesterday in the huge shed at Cardington, Bedfordshire, where the R101 airship was built in 1930.

The saucer-shaped Sky Ship is a scaled-down prototype of a planned vehicle costing £15m which will be 700ft in diameter, 208ft high, and able to carry a cargo payload of up to 400 tons.

Lending-right Bill deferred for further study

By a Staff Reporter

The Government has deferred the introduction of legislation for a public lending right scheme for authors. Mr Hugh Jenkins, minister responsible for the arts, said in a Commons written reply yesterday.

He said the report published last month showed that further studies and practical tests were needed to decide how to measure the entitlement of authors. He thought the investigations would give clear indications by the autumn.

A decision on whether to delay the Bill will be held on Wednesday.

Sky Ship mark one was powered yesterday by a series of six engines working off batteries and driving propellers installed around its perimeter. The craft was decorated in accepted "flying saucer" style with a series of dummy port-holes.

The engines were controlled by a hand-held radio set operated by one of the designers on the ground. After a series of initial mechanical snags had been put right Sky Ship lifted away from its mooring lines and did a poudrous circuit of one end of the hangar at a speed of six miles an hour.

Then, nodding gently, it set off at an altitude of about 20ft towards the doors. It was pursued by an excited group of ground-handlers clutching at trailing ropes, cameras and aviation journalists and elderly

men who remembered seeing the R101 being walked out 45 years ago.

Half way down the hangar Sky Ship was turned round and steered back to its launching pad.

Sky Ship is the invention of Mr John West, who designed the Canberra passenger liner. He said yesterday: "We are confident that it has a role to play in the future of transport."

"It is of special interest to emergent countries whose development programmes are severely handicapped by inadequate sea and airport facilities and lack of road and rail communications. It will take some of the heaviest loads off over-taxed roads."

"It will be environmentally beneficial in terms of noise, air pollution and the use of land, and it has enormous fuel-saving

potential compared with conventional aircraft."

Mr West said he was satisfied with the performance of the mark one model, which is made of nylon sail material and filled with helium gas, and now plans to move on to mark two. That will be an airship with a diameter of 200ft able to carry a payload of up to 10 tons, and costing about £1m.

A number of companies were very interested in investing in the project, he added. The full-scale version would be powered by 10 Rolls-Royce Tyne turbo-prop engines, which would give it a flying speed of about 100 mph at 7,000ft.

Mr West said that as a military vehicle it would be able to lift the 1,600 men of two infantry battalions, with 84 vehicles and 60 trailers and 100 tons of stores.

Christie's sell Louis XV desk from Lord Rothschild for £16,800

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

An elegant French lacquer desk sent by Lord Rothschild was sold for £16,800 (estimate £10,000 to £15,000) at Christie's yesterday. It is a Louis XV bureau de dame in black and gold lacquer, with scrolling ormolu mounts and bears the stamp of the cabinet maker, J. Dubois.

Prices for French furniture in the London sale rooms are notoriously hard to predict. Yesterday was an exception when scores of bidding on most lots and many foreign dealers in attendance. A fine pair of Louis XVI knee chairs, made in 1780, by J. F. Gosselin made £5,300 (estimate £3,000 to £10,000); an early Louis XV parquetry com-

mode, mounted in pierced rococo ormolu, reached £5,450 (estimate £3,000 to £4,000), and a Louis XV marquetry bombe commode made £2,550 (estimate £4,000 to £5,000). Tapestries attracted bidders from the Middle East and several European centres. A fine Brussels tapestry from a set depicting the history of Alexander, designed by Lebrun, made £4,410 (estimate £2,000 to £3,000), going to Carreras of Madrid. The set, woven by J. F. de la Roche, is believed to be that sold by the Duke of Alba and Berwick in 1877.

An earlier Brussels tapestry (c.1620) from the "Great History of Troy" series, woven by the Widow Geubels and Jan Raes and definitely included in the 1877 Berwick and Alba sale, made £2,625 (estimate £2,500 to £3,000). There was also a smaller, late Gothic tapestry, woven with the martyrdom of St Stephen at £2,525 (estimate £1,500 to £2,000). The sale also included a fine Heriz silk rug, which went for £4,410 (estimate £3,500 to £4,500) to the Starbuckers.

Sotheby's sold 169 lots of Impressionist and modern paintings, drawings and sculpture for a knock-down total of £132,050. Top prices included two works by Renato Guttuso, the Italian artist. His "Maraglio" of 1955 made £7,500 (estimate £5,000 to £7,000) and his "Ricordo, Lago di Lugano" made £3,200 (estimate £2,000 to £4,000); both went to an Italian dealer, Trombelli.

WEST EUROPE

Aid for ailing French press but state intervention ruled out

From Richard Wigg
Paris, April 17

The French Government is prepared to give the press "exceptional" assistance to offset an 80 per cent rise in newspaper prices. But it does not intend to interfere with changes brought about by contemporary economic and technical forces.

Intervening in a debate in the National Assembly last night, M. André Rosol, Secretary of State for relations with the press, outlined the Government's approach.

The debate was started by questions put down by both Government and Opposition deputies which reflected worries about rising overheads, falling advertising, job uncertainties, union resistance to change, and threats of further reductions in the number of newspapers. (There are about 80 dailies now in France.)

M. Rosol issued a warning to both sides of the industry. He declared: "The health and prosperity of newspapers depends, to a large degree, on their necessary adaptation to a new situation. Everyone must renounce attitudes of conservatism towards the evolution of techniques. That is the condition for the survival of a press reflecting a pluralism of opinions."

Remarking that it was contradictory to want both a free press and greater state intervention, he pointed out that direct and indirect state aid to the press amounted to some 1,400m francs annually (about £140m) and already represented 15 per cent of the industry's turnover figures before tax.

The press must not become a state-assisted sector of industry, M. Rosol said. The Government did not intend the special aid as regards newspaper to provide "a sinecure for newspapers

badly managed or without readers". He recommended newspaper enterprises to put their own houses in order.

There has been a certain amount of discussion recently about devising a special status for newspaper companies, but M. Rosol said the Government must provide the basic framework. If both sides of the industry agreed on reforms the Government would be prepared to legislate accordingly, but a pressure that seemed far off legal changes, he said, would not resolve the economic problems facing the press.

M. Georges Fillioud, for the Socialists, said there was serious risk that Paris would only have one morning newspaper (presumably *Le Figaro* and *Le Monde*). He urged the Government to aid the press by lifting the tax paid on staffs, reducing the value added tax to zero rating, and granting more assistance over newspaper prices.

Government supporters on the Communists clashed sharply after M. Roger Chénaut, leader of President Giscard d'Estaing's Independent Republican Party, denounced the "monopoly position held by Communists-Fédération du Livre, which groups the printers and allied trades. This monopoly, he said, was the reason newspapers cost three times as much to produce in Paris as in the provinces."

M. Roland Leroy, the Communist deputy who is editor of *L'Humanité*, said his newspaper depended on its annual fund-raising drive for survival although it receives a share of the 3m francs which the Government is giving this year to "newspapers" or "opinion" with a small circulation.

Protester killed in Milan clash

From Our Correspondent
Milan, April 17

One man was killed and at least 30 were injured, some of them seriously, in riots which spread through Milan today after a left-wing student was shot dead last night by neo-fascists.

Today's victim, Giovanni Zibechi, aged 26, was knocked down and killed when carloads of Carabinieri charged demonstrators attacking the headquarters of the neo-fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI).

This morning, a crowd estimated at 50,000 or more attended a protest meeting called by the neo-fascist parties and the trade unions against neo-fascist violence.

After the meeting groups of demonstrators, mostly belonging to the extra-parliamentary left, armed with iron bars, chains and petrol bombs started riots in several districts of the city. They wrecked several bars frequented by neo-fascist militants and a bookshop selling right-wing literature.

Big German police search finds little

From Our Own Correspondent
Bonn, April 17

The 11 police forces in West Germany and West Berlin today counted up the meagre results of a nationwide search for 183,061 people and 168,273 cars stopped at random and checked for eight years. Nearly 12,000 police, backed up by border guards, customs men, federal detectives and the railways, police, took part.

The results are embarrassingly thin. Some 323 people were detained for further investigation for having false or incorrect papers, and 22 stolen cars and the trade of North Rhine-Westphalia police broke up a gang which sold stolen vehicles.

There was not much success in reducing the list of about 172,000 people against whom arrest warrants are outstanding. One aim of the operation was to create feelings of insecurity among the criminal classes. On certain results was to annoy travellers.

EEC safeguards New Zealand dairy products

From Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, April 17

The European Community's pledge to safeguard Britain's supplies of New Zealand dairy products was taken a stage further in Brussels today.

In its annual report on the workings of the EEC-New Zealand agreement, the European Commission promises a new price review for New Zealand butter and cheese.

Continued access to the community for these products, as well as higher prices for New Zealand dairy farmers were two of the British Government's main EEC renegotiation demands.

More jockeys held in French racing scandal

Paris, April 17.—Three more jockeys were charged with fraud today in the alleged horse racing scandal that has shaken the French steeplechasing world.

The three jockeys, Michel Lefait, Henri Mathelin and Jean-Claude Biard, rode horses in a race at Fontenay-le-Comte on April 12, 1973 which was said to have been fixed.

In Auteuil's Prix Bri-Abattue 15 of the 24 runs including the favourites were already beaten before the horses were sent to the starting line. The race was said to have been fixed.

Greek leader seeks Paris support for EEC entry

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, April 17

It is no accident that Mr Constantine Karamanlis, the Greek Prime Minister, has chosen France for his first official visit to a foreign country since he took office nine months ago after the fall of the Greek junta.

He spent 10 years in exile in France, where he has many personal friends, not least President Giscard d'Estaing who placed at his disposal the aircraft which took him back in triumph to Greece.

He admitted the French leader's style and agreed with his synthesis between national independence and international cooperation—such as withdrawing from Nato while remaining in the alliance.

Mr Karamanlis is here to seek French support for the candidature of Greece as a full member of the European Community, and for a settlement of the Cyprus problem which is not merely a recognition of the status quo, imposed by Turkey.

At the dinner he gave for his Greek counterparts yesterday, assured him on both counts. "Like you," he said, "we consider that Greece must take her place in that Community, whatever the difficulties, the problems, the complexity of the problems, and the stages to be worked out."

On Cyprus, M. Chirac said: "A just and lasting solution must be found, which can be based only on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus and on the agreement of the communities, with the exclusion of all resort to force." And added that the European Community was always at the disposal of the three countries now that it was clear that the United States was no longer capable of assuming that role.

Mr Karamanlis, during three-day official stay, is to give the special treatment served for a friend and he is dining twice with Prime Minister, and will be entertained at a luncheon M. Giscard, followed by a rare meeting, at the El Palace. The President of the National Assembly is also giving a luncheon in his honour.

With the return of Karamanlis to power, France sees the opportunity of solidifying its influence in eastern Mediterranean as the supplanting Britain as a traditional friend of Greece.

Greek Prime Minister, speaks of the "links of esteem affection" which united countries, emphasized the d of the Greek people to them closer and more present.

How to beat the Budget with a subsidized snack

The best thing about the Budget was that the Chancellor did not tax food. Indeed, by maintaining food subsidies at £550m this year he made it possible for disgruntled taxpayers to recover some of their extra burden by changing to a subsidized sandwich diet.

A cheese sandwich and a cup of tea constitute the best Budget beating snack. A household consuming a large loaf, a half-pound of cheese, the same weight of butter, and a pint of tea is using 16p of the £550m. Nor is there any need to hurry. Subsidies will not be reduced for many months, and may not disappear for three years.

If the price of any subsidized food rises in the next few months it will be either because it costs more to make or because the Government's new price controls allow manufacturers to recover some lost profit. The first increase will probably be bread, in the first week in May, by 1p a large loaf.

There is little variety in fresh food this week, although for those who can afford it there is excellent fresh salmon in the south for £2.40 a pound. London housewives can buy extremely thick

Food prices

By Hugh Clayton

schools of Californian asparagus at £1.20 a pound, and Spanish peas at 45p a pound.

Home-grown fresh vegetables are also dear, with carrots and parsnips at 12p to 14p a pound, spring greens at 11p to 13p a pound, and small cauliflower 15p to 18p each. The best buys are leeks at about 11p a pound, leucuses from 12p each, cabbages at 10p. Expensive European hot-house tomatoes are sometimes tough, while imports from Italy and Spain can be extremely bitter. Few cost less than 20p a pound.

Luckily there is plenty of citrus fruit, with grapefruit the best buy at 5p to 8p each. Lemons are still quite dear at 5p or 6p each, but there are plenty of good cheap oranges. Eating apples are dear and vary greatly in quality. Some bacon, not Danish, will cost more each week because of a rise of about 1p a pound in wholesale prices.

Book says wide agreement on Christian teachings

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

A wide measure of agreement about the fundamentals of the Christian religion is expressed in a German book of which an English translation was published yesterday. It is written by 40 distinguished theologians and scholars, mainly German, from the Evangelical, Catholic and Roman Catholic churches.

The book, called *The Common Catechism*, was originally published in German in 1973 and has been translated for sale in Britain and North America. It has been hailed as a milestone of theological research in the movement towards church unity. In spite of the absence of a distinctively Anglican or British Non-conformist flavour in its style or language, its appearance in Britain has been welcomed by many leading British churchmen.

No equivalent work has yet been produced in the Anglo-Saxon world, although *The Common Catechism* makes use of the two agreed statements produced by the joint international commission of the Anglican and Roman Catholic churches, and similar statements produced elsewhere.

The book is described by its publishers as "the first common catechism or joint statement of Christian faith by Protestants and Catholics since the Reformation."

The joint editors are Dr Lukas Vischer, director of the Faith and Order Commission of the World Council of Churches in Geneva, and Dr Johannes Feiner, director of the Paulus Academy in Zurich and a former adviser to the Secretariat for Christian Unity in Rome.

Dr Feiner said in London yesterday that the book's appearance showed that Christians of the Roman Catholic and the Protestant traditions were joined by strong, deep and extensive agreement about the essentials of Christian doctrine. Dr Vischer said he believed there was now a common consciousness, a "common marker of theology" between the main stream churches of today.

After stating most of the principal points of Christian doctrine, from the Trinity to social ethics, the book outlines the points of difference that still remain, such as the place of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the infallibility and authority of the Pope. The editors said yesterday that they considered those questions relatively minor when compared with the significance of the agreement reached in the rest of the book. *The Common Catechism* (Search Press, £5.50).

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More use YHA

The Youth Hostels Association says in its annual report, published yesterday, that membership, overnight stays and meals in England and Wales were up by 6 per cent or more last year.

Award for police

Three Devon and Cornwall police constables who arrested a man later convicted of four murders at Torquay received a commendation for valor yesterday.

Let's get it straight—the world is round



Your old Mercator map shows the straightest way from Europe to Southeast Asia is, apparently, via the Middle East.

A globe, however, will remind you that the straight Great Circle line runs much further north.

And that's the time-saving routing of the SAS Trans-Asian Express — Copenhagen — Tashkent — Bangkok.

You can choose the straightforward SAS service on Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

But SAS is not only speed and shortcuts. We offer you more for your ticket. Special preorder meals for dietary, religious or other reasons. All flights with non-smoker sections and middle Flex-Seats which fold down, when empty, to give you extra table space.

Ask your Travel Agent, our partner, about these other SAS extras — leisure packages, study and industrial tours, city portraits for our Southeast Asian destinations of Bangkok, Singapore, Kuala Lumpur and Jakarta.

Hotel? Rental car? Interpreter service? Your Travel Agent takes care.

SAS—more than a seat

Yours all-ways
SAS
SCANDINAVIAN AIRLINES

P.S. SAS is the airline of Scandinavia. Did you know Denmark produces enough food for three Danmarks? One in three Swedes own a car and a TV? In Norway mines coal in Spitsbergen and pumps oil from under the North Sea?

DO-CHINA

South Vietnamese suffer drastic setbacks as port is lost and forces are outflanked

From Hazelhurst
ton, South Vietnam

ancient forces in South Vietnam suffered three drastic setbacks today when the city of Phan Rang, 165 miles east of Saigon, was abandoned and the city outflanked and government troops in two areas on highways leading to the city of Xuan Loc, 37 miles east of the capital, were forced to retreat.

By noon today, a government cavalry unit had held the road between Phan Rang and Xuan Loc, 30 miles north of Saigon. The unit was reported to be in a strong position.

East of Trang Bom, Xuan Loc and Bien Hoa, government tanks can be



seen burning as government forces moved into the city. The city is a strategic point in the north.

An officer says that a cavalry unit was outflanked by North Vietnamese units while it was trying to pick out communist positions in thick jungle to the west. In the distance, 75 fighters were seen downing a North Vietnamese bomber.

Today's action is probably a probing mission for a bigger operation which might lead to the ultimate battle for Saigon.

White House decides to put on a bold face

From Fred Emery
Washington, April 17

The Ford Administration has now gone full speed in reverse away from its dire predictions that the loss of Indo-China would cause irreparable damage to the United States around the world.

The line now being pushed is that the situation, although serious, is not desperate, and that it will be mastered. There will be no wholesale re-appraisals of policy apart from that announced over the Middle East.

In a speech to newspaper editors here, Dr Kissinger chose today to reaffirm in public his private bitterness over the failure of Britain, France and Canada as America's allies to condemn North Vietnam's "flagrant violations" of the Paris agreements, as the United States had requested.

Referring to communist signatories of the agreements, including the Soviet Union and China, he declared: "We shall not forget who supplied the arms which North Vietnam used to make a mockery of its signature."

This contrasted with President Ford's refusal yesterday to blame the communist powers. Mr Ford had suggested that China and Russia had simply lived up to their obligations—whereas America had failed Saigon.

Crisis moves to rescue Americans in Saigon

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, April 17

The atmosphere of crisis in Washington has been accentuated by the fall of Phnom Penh. Congressional committees have abandoned all other business in an attempt to complete work on the President's requests for emergency aid for South Vietnam by the end of the week. But at the same time they are postponing a decision until the Administration has committed itself to evacuate virtually the entire American community in Saigon.

The Senate foreign relations committee, acting faster than the others, has suggested that the President be allocated a \$200m (£85m) contingency fund, which could be used for the evacuation and for urgent military supplies for the South Vietnamese. The armed services committees of the two Houses of Congress are meeting today and are expected either to approve the \$200m proposal, or else to authorize a larger sum in military aid.

At the same time, there is a near-universal feeling here that most of the money will never be needed, that South Vietnam will not survive long enough to spend it. Two members of the staff of the Senate foreign relations committee, who were in Saigon from April 2 to 13, have submitted a report suggesting that the communists will have completed the blockade of Saigon by May 1.

They say that all Americans should be evacuated immediately and they accuse the Ambassador in South Vietnam, Mr Dean Martin, of "dragging his feet". The report is somewhat out of date already.

It is evident, in spite of official denials, that the Embassy is pushing Americans out of Saigon as fast as possible, hundreds a day. Delays have been caused by the fact that there are between 1,500 and 2,000 Vietnamese dependants of Americans there.

These are the wives, mistresses and children of American residents, many of them former servicemen who stayed in South Vietnam and who will leave as soon as the Government gives their dependants visas. Apparently this is now being done.

Meanwhile, the Pentagon continues to plan Operation Talon Vise. This is the evacuation of those Vietnamese who would be in the greatest danger from the communists. The best America could do for them would be to send two divisions of Marines to hold the port of Vung Tau.

There are not the troops available to hold a corridor from Saigon, 40 miles away.

But the operation might offer a chance for Vietnamese who wanted to escape to get away under cover of the South Vietnamese Army.

Our New York Correspondent writes: An American shipping line announced today that 103,000 refugees were rescued from Da Nang in an operation that began on March 27 and lasted about a week. Details had been concealed until now, it said, by American military censorship.

role in Saigon shaken news from Cambodia

Special
April 17

Phnom Penh was shaken today by the news that the average South Vietnamese today as forces advanced towards the capital.

of people gathered in the streets of the capital, some faces of disbelief, others of grim determination. The news filtered through the city, the purchase of the dollar on the market rose steeply as the upper class attempted to convert piastres into hard

state that sent for out of the country early booked for two ahead and shipping said they were work-

ing day and night to clear cargo and the belongings of thousands of foreigners and South Vietnamese who are attempting hurriedly to leave the country.

In a further blow to the debilitated morale of the South Vietnamese civilian and soldier, the American Embassy in Saigon announced today that it was evacuating non-essential members of its staff and advising American nationals to leave.

A senior Government official told The Times that the fall of Phnom Penh would have a tremendous psychological impact on the morale in Saigon. "Until now people thought that even if we had lost other territory, troops were being withdrawn to defend the capital. Now they will have doubts."

The most worried groups are senior Army officers, bureaucrats, police officers, and nuns and priests who have neither the cash nor the means to escape if and when the communists march into the capital.

men needed to refugees

York, April 17.—Dr A. N. The United Nations General Assembly today said that 200m (£41.7m) was the essential needs in Indo-China in phase.

ade a new appeal to out and private organizations to make contributions. he response had been good, he said at a press

Six Britons stay in capital

Six Britons were yesterday reported still to be working in Phnom Penh. Five are relief and medical workers and the sixth is a journalist. Dr Michael Daly, 33, from Glasgow; Dr Murray Carmichael, 33, an anaesthetist from Edinburgh; Nurse Patricia Ash, 34, from Glasgow; Nurse Helen Fraser, 26, from Edinburgh; Major Clerk Leopold, 62, a field worker with the Save the Children Fund; Mr Jon Swain, a freelance journalist.

less men who have en over power

April 17.—The Khmer forces who captured Phnom Penh today are the men of the Indo-China dowry figures who have the anonymity of the fighter and the clan-political agitator right the moment of final

peasant battalions they known officially as the National People's Liberation Armed Forces, but the name they bear is the Rouge, the name they were given by Prince Norodom when they fought him. They are the heirs of the fighters who fought in the French war in Cambodia together in Viet Minh and the Lao. They were known Khmer Viet Minh and thousands of them for North a after the 1954 Geneva agreement ended the first

revolutionaries stayed however, forming the communist Pracheachon Party) in competition Prince Sihanouk's own Party. The party was one although several of them had already disappeared. A turning point came in when trouble erupted in countryside and Prince turned to right-wing, making Marshal Lon a general head of government. The Khmer began to organize, but so few weapons.

se of today's most prominent Khmer Rouge leaders fled from political life in Phnom Penh. They are Mr Samphan, a Vice-Premier, Prince Sihanouk's Royal Advisor, Government of National Unity (Grunk) who is Defence Minister and of the Khmer Rouge inside Cambodia. Mr Yun, new Interior Minister, charge of state security. Mr Hou Im. All were Paris-Communists. rd went round that they

had been killed by the Prince. When they reappeared in 1970 they were called the "three ghosts" and the Phnom Penh government insisted that the men pretending to be them were imposters.

Other leaders were already underground. They included Mr Selditch Sar, a former school teacher who is Secretary-General of the Cambodian Communist Party.

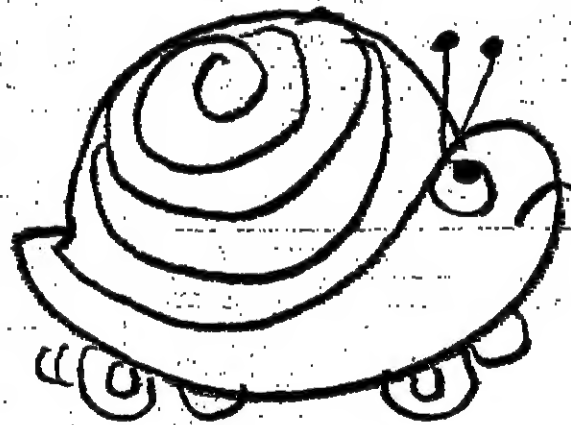
Prince Sihanouk's overthrow in 1970 was the signal for the Khmer Rouge forces to rally to their former bitter enemy, joining the Cambodian Front for National Unity (FUNK) which the Prince formed in Peking.

It was not long before they began making themselves felt as a fighting force. On the political front their influence grew steadily. In 1972, when the North Vietnamese withdrew their combat divisions from Cambodia, it sustained their forces offensive. The Khmer Rouge forces took over the battle against the Phnom Penh republic.

At about the same time, the political fission between the Khmer Rouge and the Sihanoukists became total. Most of the ministers of Grunk, with the exception of the prime minister, Mr Pen Nouth and Prince Sihanouk himself, moved to communist-controlled Cambodia. The Prince made a much-publicized visit to them from Peking, where he has lived for the past five years.

The political programme of FUNK which is to be carried out after victory envisages a "new society" in which power will rest in the hands of the working people. Buddhism will remain the state religion and the economy will be independent, according to the programme.

Why other rental cars seem slow in starting.



The competition.

Just recently, we've noticed that some of our competitors have been making cut-backs. On offices. Staff. Cars. Everything. And when they suffer, you suffer too. It'll take you that much longer to rent a car, get in, and drive away.

At Avis, however, we're happy to report everything is normal.

We still have all our offices. Over 70 in all, including 24 airports.

We still operate a one-way rental service. We can still offer you more cars than most.

(Few are more than nine months old. All are checked 43 ways before you rent them.)

We still accept 22 credit cards. And give Green Shield stamps.

Our staff still smile, too. So, the way things look, our competitors are going to have to do something we at Avis have been doing for years.

Try harder.

Avis.

We try harder.

We rent Chrysler and other fine cars.

SEAS. Libyans fear women in Cyprus 'walk home' provoke soldiers

Correspondent

April 17
The walk organizers have stated that all they intend to do is to march to the first Turkish military checkpoint beyond Dhermia, and there seek permission for the women refugees to proceed to their homes in Famagusta—two miles down the road. If the Turks refuse permission, the women will return to the Greek Cypriot women waiting there for a peaceful but indefinite sit-down protest.

However, the official Turkish Cypriot news agency asserted today that information reaching the authorities indicated that some of the foreign women would try to provoke a Turkish military response.

The "walk home" has been organized by a group of foreign women resident in Cyprus, mostly British, who are married to Greek Cypriots. It has attracted support in 75 countries, and it is believed that more than 150 foreign women are travelling to the war-divided island specially to take part in the walk—which has been described as one of the biggest of the present liberationist movements.

Among those taking part are two British Labour MPs, Mr. Jeger and Miss J. Richardson, the author.

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A rifle bullet passes through an apple in this photograph taken with a one three-millionth of a second exposure by an American scientist.

Stop hanging guerrillas Rhodesian party says

From Our Correspondent

Salisbury, April 17

The Liberal Centre Party to

day called on the Rhodesian

Government to reconsider its

decision to execute convicted

guerrillas.

The execution issue was

raised yesterday by Bishop

Abel Muzorewa, president of

the African National Council,

who said on his return from

the Organization of African

Unity conference in Dar es

Salaam that the Government

was not fulfilling the terms of

the Lusaka agreement because

it continued to hang people

sentenced to death for what the

ANC called political reasons.

Government officials in turn

said it had never been agreed

to suspend executions of guer-

rillas who had been sentenced

in the High Court.

In a statement the Centre

Party said it saw no evidence

that hangings would have any

deterrent effect, and in any

event they were incompatible

with the spirit of the desired

ceasefire.

The Government said in a

statement about detainees that

it had made it clear from the

outset that the release of the

remaining ones would be con-

ditional upon a cessation of

terrorism in Rhodesia. "Clearly

this condition has not been ful-

filled," it said.

A claim by Bishop Muzorewa

that more people had been de-

tained was untrue.

Warder fails to collect £5,000 bribe

Salisbury, April 17—The

Rhodesian Ministry of Justice

today in a report on the secret

trial today of British-born Mr Ken-

neth McIntosh, who was jailed

for economic espionage, said

the warder who helped him

escape last February had failed

to collect his £5,000 bribe. He is

now in Britain.

Mr McIntosh, aged 36, who

escaped from Salisbury prison's

maximum security wing with

the aid of the warder, Mr Peter

Spencer, today pleaded guilty

to charges concerning his

escape. He was remanded for

sentence until April 25.

Mr McIntosh had begun a

14-year sentence for spying and

illegal currency dealing a year

ago.

Drinking regarded as a bigger problem than drug addiction in the United States

Alcoholism spreads to children

From Peter Strafford

New York, April 17

Drugs have long been recog-

nized as a problem in Ameri-

can life. But in the past

years a more old-fashioned-

seeming addiction, alcohol, has

come to the fore again. Many

social workers now regard it as

the biggest problem in the

United States.

The worst aspect of the new

trend is that it extends to

children of school age. Child-

ren of 14 and 15 are now

alcoholics, and there are local

chapters of Alcoholics Anony-

mous which deal just with the

experiences of young people.

One which meets in Annandale,

Virginia, a Washington suburb,

is known as The Young

Starters.

It is not difficult for young

people to lay their hands on

alcohol. In some supermarkets

beer is cheaper than Coca-

Cola. They buy their "six-

packs" of beer, or bottles of

sweet, fortified wine, and meet

in such places as shopping

centre car parks for an evening

of drinking and celebration.

As a recent report, the

National Institute on Alcohol

Abuse and Alcoholism

(NIAAA), a Government

agency, found that among

children in the seventh grade,

aged 12-13, 63 per cent of the

boys and 54 per cent of the

girls had at least tried alcohol.

By the twelfth grade, the

figures were 93 per cent for

boys and 87 per cent for the

girls.

Among these twelfth graders,

it went on, nearly one out of

seven admitted to getting

drunk at least once a week,

and more than one in three did

so at least four times a year.

Altogether, the number of high

school students who had taken

alcoholic drinks was up 98

per cent over a three-year

period.

Those who have to deal with

this problem place most of the

blame squarely on the parents.

Children get the idea of drink-

ing from their parents, many

of them heavy drinkers them-

selves, they say, and the

parents see no particular rea-

son to discourage them, espe-

cially now that family life is

not what it was.

Many parents tend to be re-

lieved that their children are

not on drugs. As Dr Morris

Chaffetz, the director of the

NIAAA, put it recently:

"Parents think it is cute or

funny when their son returns

home from a party drunk and

assume that he is just learning

to hold his liquor. A call from

the local police station asking a

parent to pick up a drunk

youngster is likely to evoke a

sigh of relief that he is not off

somewhere using drugs."

It appears, in fact, that it is

not just the pupils with ac-

ademic or adaptation difficulties

and crimes of violence.

At the NIAAA, juvenile al-

coholism is seen as part of the

wider problem of alcoholism

in general, with children pick-

ing up what they regard as adult

habits at an early age. And

alcoholism, a lifelong con-

dition, costs the United States no less

than \$25,000m (£11,000m) a

year, quite apart from traffic

accidents and crimes of

violence.

If you buy our viewpoint, you'll buy our car

Unlike most of the cars you can buy today, there's an idea behind a Fiat.

A simple idea. So simple in fact, that on paper, it almost sounds naive.

We believe that a car's primary purpose is to take people from one place to another at a minimum cost to both man and society. And to do it in a thoroughly acceptable, enjoyable way.

The crunch words here, of course, are minimum cost.

They have far wider implications than fuel economy alone.

What they mean is that every Fiat we build makes the most out of the materials it's made of. The space it takes up. The engine it's powered by. The fuel it consumes.

Nothing is wasted. And that's good for everybody.

We know you've heard it all before. For those of you who think you've read this sort of talk in many recent car advertisements, we can only say this:

We were building our cars around this idea long before the energy crisis.

Which makes a point that's hard to argue with.

It makes a Fiat one of the very few cars that hasn't miraculously

turned into an economy car overnight.

What's more important these days? 0 to 60? or F to E?

When you believe in what you're doing, you do it better.

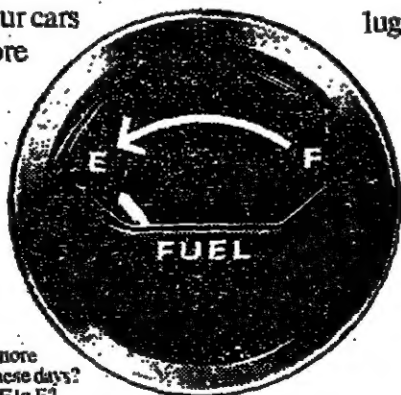
Witness the 128 Special.

It's perhaps the one model that most dramatically demonstrates what we're talking about.

It doesn't look too big, does it? Now look inside. And ask the question every-

one asks: "Where did all that room come from?" It came from our point of view.

The one that says the difference between one car and another isn't just a matter of inches. It's how those inches are used.



How we used our inches. First, we made the body length shorter. Which made it easier to handle. Easier to park. And more fun to drive. Then, we perfected the inside.

We gave a mere 20% of the available space to the engine. Which left 80% for people and luggage.

The results sound like we're telling lies. There's more headroom than a Rolls Royce.* More leg room than some of those mile-long American numbers.

And an absolutely astonishing 13 cu. ft. boot. And that, ladies and gentlemen is what designing cars is all about.

What have we sacrificed? Nothing. Nor, on the other hand, have we loaded it up with expensive gadgetry.

As the

SPORT

Horse trials

Badminton called off after rain makes course dangerous

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

After another day of rain which grew increasingly heavy in the afternoon, the decision was reluctantly made to postpone the day's events to Saturday.

Colonel Frank Welton, the show director, said the trial have been abandoned partly because of the risk of injury to horses and riders, but also because of the danger to the spectators of the cross-country course, partly because of the chance that would cause in the event of a flood, and partly because of the danger of the Duke of Beaufort's hay crop, and that of his tenant farmer's. The trial already suffered a great deal of damage. In fact, after a similar year in 1959, hundreds of acres had to be recovered.

It was in 1956 that the Badminton horse trials were last abandoned, a couple of days before they were due to start because of even worse conditions than those obtaining now. The village, which is situated on a steep slope, was some 20 yards of raging torrent.

The repercussions of this cancellation are extremely serious for the British Horse Society, which last year received some £5,000 from Badminton. Now they are faced with a £7,000 deficit to start with, and it is not beyond the bounds of possibility, although the takings on the sale for the past two days have been good, that the society will lose from £10,000 to £15,000.

The selectors, too, are in a quandary with regard to their short list for the British and the European championships. In September, they had been particularly anxious to see the performance of several horses, notably the British, Eusebian, Federation's Harley, which has been off the road for some time, and also to assess the chances of some of the younger riders.

The "Fidworth" three-day event in May is in no way a substitute for Badminton, and the only other full scale three-day event in the immediate future are those at Puncheston, in co. Kidare, and Leeward farm, in co. Wick, both of which take place in June. Although the Americans have invited Britain to send a team, and will pay their expenses, it is hardly conceivable that they will invite more than a small percentage of those who require to be put on trial.

Though the interest in the dressage here is by now purely academic, it is worth recording that the winners of the "Fidworth" trophy in 1973, went into the lead.

Rackets

Unaccustomed defeat for a distinguished pair

By Our Rackets Correspondent

Richard Gracy and Mavis Smith, former champions and the most distinguished pair over the past few years, were beaten in the amateur rackets doubles championship at Queen's Club yesterday. It was only their fourth defeat in six years of competition and the victory was David Jenkins and James Leonard by 5-12, 12-5, 12-5, 12-5, 12-5. The winners now meet William Baine and Thomas Pugh in one of tomorrow's semi-finals and Geoffrey and Mavis will meet Swallow play Howard Angus and Charles Huc Williams in the other. Gracy and Smith have had some close shaves, notably the last notable against John Frenn and Mark Thacker in the Noel Bruce Cup, which they won before Christmas. But this time there was no escape. Jenkins thoroughly sound and efficient, and Leonard, a seasoned cam-

Rugby Union

Two changes in Dublin team

Roger Utter, the Gort and Enfield second row forward, and Terry Cobner, the Pontypool and Wales flanker, have been forced to withdraw from the Ireland team to meet Ireland-Scotland at Lansdowne Road tomorrow.

Geoffrey Whelan (Swansea), originally named as a reserve, takes over from Utter and David Reilly (Derbyshire) replaces Cobner. Alan Rippon (Bristol) joins the list of substitutes. Charles Ballinger (Pontypool) also comes in as a substitute. The Ireland and international players (Penny)

Wisden 1975 is great cricket

The 12th edition

Wisden Cricketers' Almanack 1975

The 12th edition of the Wisden Cricketers' Almanack 1975, published by John Wisden & Co. Ltd., is now available. It contains a wealth of information on the game of cricket, including a full list of the players who have played in the 1974 season, a full list of the matches played, and a full list of the results of the matches.

The book is a must for every cricket fan, and is also a valuable reference work for anyone interested in the game. It is available in paperback for 10p and in hardcover for 20p.

SPORTS HANDBOOKS LTD., 10, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W1C 2EJ



Linda Prior-Palmer: Well-placed

with a beautiful test at 9.30 yesterday morning and were never heated throughout the day. They would have been well placed at the start of the cross-country, and so would the Lipkovich winners, Karel Bayliss with Gurnell the Gek, who were only 1.33 points behind.

At Miss Prior-Palmer, too, was without her problems. The Magus Magall, of Italy, president of the jury, noticed in the first round that she was wearing the wrong boots, and declared her to be ineligible. She was, however, declared ineligible, and that was that. Miss Prior-Palmer had to nominate the two horses of her choice when the competition was abandoned.

Two horses from the list of starters, selected with a pin, were not to start. Each produced a negative result. The first, a grey, was a 1964 yearling, a son of the 1963 yearling, a son of the 1962 yearling, a son of the 1961 yearling, a son of the 1960 yearling, a son of the 1959 yearling, a son of the 1958 yearling, a son of the 1957 yearling, a son of the 1956 yearling, a son of the 1955 yearling, a son of the 1954 yearling, a son of the 1953 yearling, a son of the 1952 yearling, a son of the 1951 yearling, a son of the 1950 yearling, a son of the 1949 yearling, a son of the 1948 yearling, a son of the 1947 yearling, a son of the 1946 yearling, a son of the 1945 yearling, a son of the 1944 yearling, a son of the 1943 yearling, a son of the 1942 yearling, a son of the 1941 yearling, a son of the 1940 yearling, a son of the 1939 yearling, a son of the 1938 yearling, a son of the 1937 yearling, a son of the 1936 yearling, a son of the 1935 yearling, a son of the 1934 yearling, a son of the 1933 yearling, a son of the 1932 yearling, a son of the 1931 yearling, a son of the 1930 yearling, a son of 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SPORT

Olympic Games

China step nearer to competing at Montreal

By John Hennessey

China has applied to join the Olympic movement. A statement issued from Olympic headquarters in Lausanne yesterday said that a letter from the All-China Sports Federation had been received on Tuesday and would be considered at the full session of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) at Lausanne next month.

This is a big advance in a developing situation. The Chinese have long maintained that they would have to be invited before they would rejoin the movement. That the initiative would have to come from the other side. Although there have been no official soundings in some of the member states, the IOC have felt that the Chinese, who withdrew in 1955, would have to make the first move. Now they have made it.

But there is still a long way to go. A five or six year gap in the Chinese Olympic movement has to be made up. A second letter to the IOC will be required. The application makes it clear that the exclusion of Taiwan has a priority of Chinese membership in the Olympic movement. The IOC have not yet decided on a date for the exclusion of Taiwan but now a new atmosphere prevails.

One by one the international sports federations are leading the Taiwanese and last year came the badminton breakthrough when, with a little help from the rules, China took Taiwan's place in the Asian Games at Tehran. The IOC intended to withdraw its recognition of the games but finally gave in to the pressure of its constituents.

At this time a year ago China were a member of only four of the 20 sports federations in the Olympic movement (ice hockey, skiing, rowing and volleyball). But that number has now grown to 17. It is not yet clear whether the intention was obvious, allowed members of the International Amateur Athletic Federation and the International Association of Athletics Federations to compete. Refusal to compete would mean non-membership, so that China were able to take almost a full part in the games. The Taiwanese had to kick their heels at home.

Since then Chinese track and field competitors have competed against the Taiwanese in the Asian Games. This summer they invaded Europe to take on Italy, Romania and Spain and later they met the Japanese. In the meantime an American team will have competed in three Chinese cities.

Mr. Berling, director of the Olympic movement, said yesterday that the IOC would next want to see the constitution of the All-China Sports Federation to confirm that it conformed with Olympic rules and could be recognised as the National Olympic Committee of that country. She said that arrangements would be made for China to compete at Montreal next summer if recognition were given.

The IOC would, of course, prefer to keep the Chinese out of the Olympic movement and leave Taiwan in a position where they would be likely to settle for that. But the IOC would not like to see the Chinese excluded from the Olympic movement. They will be able to compete in the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal. The IOC would not like to see the Chinese excluded from the Olympic movement. They will be able to compete in the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal.

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Football

Macdonald's credit of five goals is no security for the future

By Norman Fox

Suggestions that the victories of England, Wales and Northern Ireland put the home countries ahead of the rest of Europe after Wednesday's matches are natural distortions of reality after several years in which the British game has withered depressingly. Despite the fine achievement of Wales, beating Hungary 2-0 at Budapest, where the Hungarians had been unbeaten for 30 years, Northern Ireland's peaceful and promising debut in the World Cup, and Macdonald's five goals for England against the Czechs, the quarter-final round.

Harsh though it may sound, the least satisfactory performance was England's easy win at Wembley. Some would argue that in the era before Don Revie took over as manager, there were occasions when England failed to score any goals against similar packed defences. It could also be said that the Czechs were more difficult to overcome than those who want to win. England's essential failure was to increase the congestion in and around the edges of the Cyprus penalty area.

One by one the international sports federations are leading the Taiwanese and last year came the badminton breakthrough when, with a little help from the rules, China took Taiwan's place in the Asian Games at Tehran. The IOC intended to withdraw its recognition of the games but finally gave in to the pressure of its constituents.

At this time a year ago China were a member of only four of the 20 sports federations in the Olympic movement (ice hockey, skiing, rowing and volleyball). But that number has now grown to 17. It is not yet clear whether the intention was obvious, allowed members of the International Amateur Athletic Federation and the International Association of Athletics Federations to compete. Refusal to compete would mean non-membership, so that China were able to take almost a full part in the games. The Taiwanese had to kick their heels at home.

Since then Chinese track and field competitors have competed against the Taiwanese in the Asian Games. This summer they invaded Europe to take on Italy, Romania and Spain and later they met the Japanese. In the meantime an American team will have competed in three Chinese cities.

Mr. Berling, director of the Olympic movement, said yesterday that the IOC would next want to see the constitution of the All-China Sports Federation to confirm that it conformed with Olympic rules and could be recognised as the National Olympic Committee of that country. She said that arrangements would be made for China to compete at Montreal next summer if recognition were given.

The IOC would, of course, prefer to keep the Chinese out of the Olympic movement and leave Taiwan in a position where they would be likely to settle for that. But the IOC would not like to see the Chinese excluded from the Olympic movement. They will be able to compete in the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal. The IOC would not like to see the Chinese excluded from the Olympic movement. They will be able to compete in the 1976 Olympic Games in Montreal.

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This is a big advance in a developing situation. The Chinese have long maintained that they would have to be invited before they would rejoin the movement. That the initiative would have to come from the other side. Although there have been no official soundings in some of the member states, the IOC have felt that the Chinese, who withdrew in 1955, would have to make the first move. Now they have made it.

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and one is left wondering what the score would have been had Macdonald not been the one player able to see some light through the heavy curtain of defences. The quality of the Cyprus opposition could be compared with a fourth division team, or perhaps, in international terms, the United States. There is a parallel here because earlier this year Poland and Italy, who meet each other in Rome on Saturday in the week's most interesting European Championship tie, beat the Americans 7-0 and 10-0 respectively. Mr Revie would say that some foundation, that championship and friendly matches should not be compared; the number of goals that Czechoslovakia shot past Cyprus on Sunday will be the test of that argument.

Mr Revie's interpretation of Wednesday's game maintained his now famous theory that English players underestimate their own ability. He said: "In the 15 days and four matches that I have had the Celtic together, they have achieved an awful lot. I am getting a fair idea already of the squad for the World Cup but I want to see how players react away from home. This is a good test of character. The trouble has been that we haven't believed in our players half as much as we should. They are good players and good players."

It seems that Mr Revie was satisfied with Ball's performance and sees him retaining the job as captain. Certainly, Ball maintained a stream of verbal encouragement, for he should not have needed to do the work of both Hudson, in midfield, and Channon, in attack, neither of these players being impressive. Mr Revie compared Macdonald's display as the nearest I have seen inside the box to Gord Miller, but I suspect that against a better class of opposition, the speed and subtlety of Johnson will be more valuable in the long term.

Mr Revie is obviously concerned about the return match in Cyprus next month when a bumpy pitch, probably devoid of grass, will make the outcome a lottery. He said yesterday: "No disrespect to Cyprus, but I would prefer to see them and countries like Malta competing for a place in the tournament. I don't think a match like last night's cannot help Cyprus football in any way."

Four Curtis Cup players are included in Britain's team for the women's Commonwealth golf tournament at Ganton, Yorkshire, from June 26 to 28. They are Julia Greenhalgh (Preston), Ann Irwin (Royal Lytham and St. Annes), Jennifer Lee-Smith (Gosforth), and Tegwen Perkins (Wenro Castle).

The other member of the team is Anne Siant, a former British strike-play champion Mrs Belle Robinson is captain. The reserves are Sandra Needham (Gosforth), Elizabeth Lead (Colchester), Suzanne Carden (Cardross) and Lynne Harold (Gerrards Cross).

Manich, April 17. A motion picture of the immediate expulsion of South Africa from this year's Davis Cup tennis competition was shown at a meeting of the Davis Cup committee here today. The motion picture was shown at the request of the committee and the support of the British tennis community.

A spokesman said the committee had turned down the demand, but that a final decision would be taken at a forthcoming meeting of the Davis Cup committee in Barcelona.

South Africa became the first nation to win the Davis Cup by default when India refused to play them last year. Earlier this month Mexico refused to play South Africa in their North American zone semi-final.

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She's put herself on a diet. It is the first and natural result of the physical and mental features of the illness, one of the few remaining serious diseases of early adult life.

In anorexia the refusal to eat is so absolute that the girl (19 out of 20 cases are girls) eventually wastes away to skin and bone, and if treatment is unsuccessful she may die. While a great deal is now known of the physical and mental features of the illness, no one can yet say for certain why some girls are affected and not others. It seems to be more prevalent among children of affluent, successful parents and since their minds with the illness are affected, it is still exceptionally difficult to treat.

Parents may not realize for some time how serious their daughter's refusal to eat has become. Characteristically girls with anorexia nervosa manage to conceal their loss of weight by their choice of clothes; they retain their energy and enthusiasm; and their inadequate

food intake can readily be disguised as more than ordinary teenage irregularity in eating habits.

When challenged they refuse to admit that they are in any way ill or in need of treatment. The key to understanding anorexia nervosa seems to be that refusal to eat should be seen as a rejection of adolescence and sexual conflicts rather than a simple matter of dieting or food faddism.

Frequently the condition is mild and transitory, and the girl can be persuaded to resume eating. But well before enough weight has been lost to bring a girl below the seven stone limit and menstruation has ceased completely, expert help is needed.

One of the tragic features of the illness is the adamant refusal of many girls to admit that they are ill. They are indeed ill. Psychological studies have shown that they consistently overestimate the size and weight of their bodies—perhaps there is some genuine delusion about their image of themselves. Only too often, unfortunately, these girls refuse admission to hospital or refusal of psychiatric advice despite parental pressures until their physical condition has deteriorated to a dangerous extent.

Sometimes the self-induced starvation can be so extreme

that intravenous or tube feeding in hospital is necessary if the girl is to survive. In such cases, the condition becomes chronic with a girl maintaining her weight at or below seven stone and becoming more and more convinced in her attitudes to body size and sexual maturity. The outlook is best when the girl agrees to treatment early in the course of her illness, when sympathetic psychiatric counselling can be successful in helping her to recognize and adjust to the conflicts underlying the disorder.

Why is anorexia becoming more common? Perhaps the answer lies in the improvements in nutrition that have occurred in this century. Successive generations of children have grown taller and heavier than their parents and the age of the onset of menstruation has dropped steadily (though that trend is only ceased about 1970). Ever younger children have been forced to face the stresses of adolescence—and society has increased these stresses by publishing the desirability of teenage sexuality using all the skills of the advertising industry. Is it so surprising that some girls should find these pressures acceptable and should wish to retreat into childhood for a few more years?

Dr Tony Smith
Medical Correspondent

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Professor Bryce-Smith is arguing that excessive lead in children may simply be more stress than they have to cope with. Since behavioural abnormalities can be caused by a number of kinds of stress, it is more than likely that many factors are involved. Lead, a neurological poison, may be one of them. And a child who is hyperactive is probably less able to withstand other stresses. It is, however, more often hyperactive girls who are a fire to one's nerves. Professor Bryce-Smith suggests that the reaction in girls is more neurotic than aggressive. "We shall not understand the causes of abnormal behaviour until we consider the whole spectrum of stress," he says. "And among them I would include not only a father's tantrums, but dust in the air."

He is also very aware of the economic and political implications of what he is saying. The technological uses of lead are, after all, enormous. But like many other people working in this field he is concerned with the seemingly official reluctance to take the growing evidence of danger of excessive lead seriously. It is clearly impossible to scrape all the paint off old houses. But once you accept that air lead does contribute to total lead exposure, and that when added in lead from other sources such as water and food, the total exposure may be dangerously high, then removing lead from the air is an obvious step to take.

Perot is said to account for 98 per cent of airborne lead, discharged in the form of minute particles. The maximum permitted lead content in it has been reduced sharply in many countries over the past few years—in Russian cities leaded petrol has been prohibited since 1955—and was brought down to 0.55 grammes per litre in this country last November. Further reductions have however been deferred because of the oil crisis since it is generally accepted that the extra refining needed in the absence of the lead additives would add between 2 and 3 per cent to the total oil inventory.

And yet the United States Environmental Protection Agency produced a study a little more than a year ago in which they proposed a step by step decrease in leaded petrol to zero, and calculated that the increase in total oil consumption would add no more than 0.1 cent to each gallon of petrol.

The evidence clearly does not yet add up to the conclusion that lead plays a major factor in behavioural disorders. But the individual findings are alarming enough to suggest that the prevailing attitude of complacency, and the economic priorities, may be very misplaced.

Caroline Moorhead

Lead: The danger that may be lurking all around us

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Our coastal waters are too important to be left to piecemeal legislation

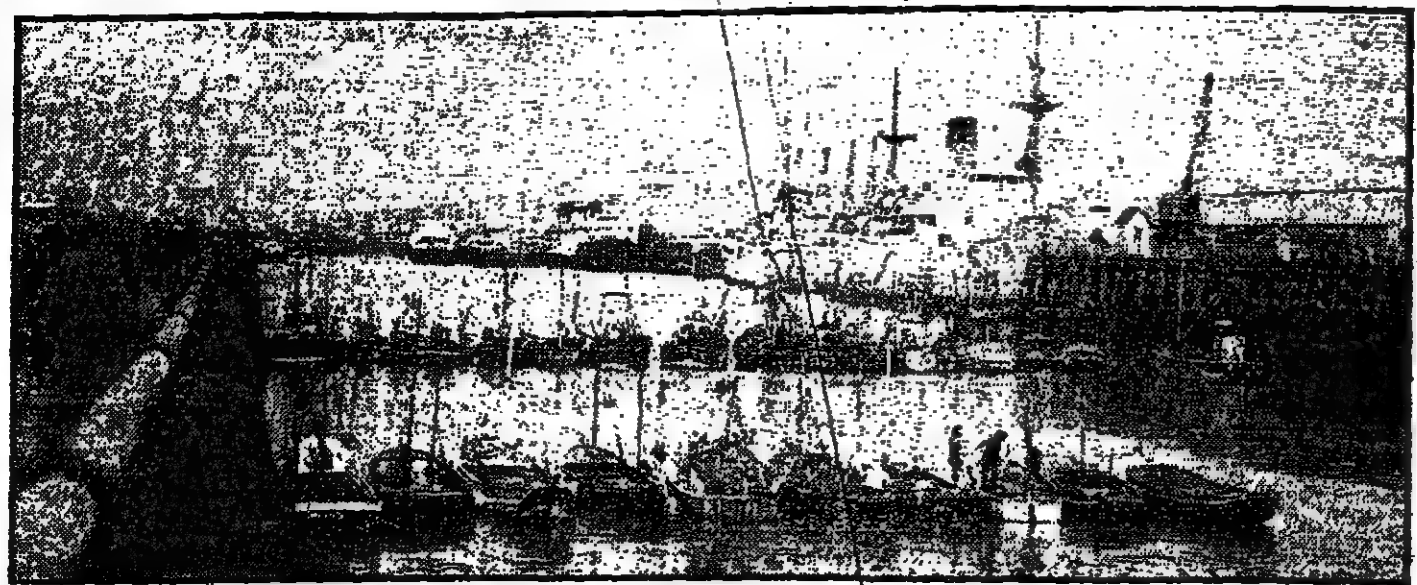
Why Britain needs a ministry to rule the waves

Britain's seawards expansion has never yet officially been considered, let alone planned as a whole. It has been haphazard and hectoric: time, money, resources and lives have been, and continue to be, wasted. The recent troubles in the fishing industry are only one symptom of a deep malaise.

Much of what is being done in the North Sea is at the frontiers of knowledge, as well as at the frontiers of human and material endurance: yet the North Sea oil remit of the Department of Energy is "to identify and to seek to remove obstacles and difficulties which may impede the landing of oil and gas on time" (which means as soon as possible). This is a recipe for gun-ho sectionalism, for risking the casual extinction of many less obvious, but no less important interests, and for a generally inadequate preparation for a vastly complicated national enterprise.

Eight major British industries are involved in the seas around us: shipping, shipbuilding, fishing (and fish processing), oil and gas production (and the associated construction and service industries), other mineral extraction (including sand and gravel), insurance, waste disposal, recreation. There are also many minor ones. All 16 major and most minor departments of state are directly involved. So are innumerable governmental, inter-governmental, semi-governmental, non-governmental, bodies, local, national, regional and international.

All of the law—English and Scottish—that is now available, has just grown, and there is, naturally enough, no proper coordination. There is no one whose job it is to inquire, to reverse, to set priorities, to knock heads together. There is no planning because the very idea of sea-use planning is unfamiliar. There is no senior minister for whom his maritime responsibilities are more than secondary; there are no



Fishermen's blockade at Newhaven: symptom of a deep malaise.

civil servants with duties other than to their own sector. Even new legislation is piecemeal, applied when a gap is found. Absurdities abound: offshore commercial diving is now controlled, except for diving from "barges". The discharge of oil and the dumping of waste at sea by oil developers are both prohibited, but the dumping of debris not legally defined as "waste" is not prohibited.

The three separate bodies in the British Isles that are responsible for "lights" interpret their duties rather differently, so some North Sea installations are inadequately buoyed and lit.

The Chief Constable of Aberdeen found himself last summer the responsible police officer for 27 out of the 29 oil rigs then in operation (including some north and west of the Shetlands) simply because the companies' offices were all in Aberdeen.

Only half of the 60 odd supply vessels servicing the rigs are registered in the United Kingdom: all the others are

beyond British jurisdiction. The licensing of pipelines on the British continental shelf is now at last on its way through Parliament. But because the laying and servicing of pipelines (along with cable-laying and servicing) is one of the freedoms enshrined in the 1958 Geneva Convention on the High Seas, foreign pipeline-laying on the British shelf (from Norway to France, say) remains unaffected.

Earlier this year a committee under the Lord Privy Seal decided that in two years' time the government will provide five additional rather slow, fishery protection type vessels and four fixed-wing aircraft for the vast new responsibilities involved in offshore protection in the North Sea, the Celtic Sea, the Western Approaches. There is no suggestion that research into a vessel more appropriate to the multifarious functions of offshore government is at present even contemplated.

Part of Whitehall's trouble in seizing this battle of offshore government springs from the state of international

law concerning the sea. The Law of the Sea is not law at all, in the usual domestic sense. It consists at present of a number of conventions, in part mutually conflicting, to which states adhere or opt at their discretion (no more than half of the world's coastal states do so).

None of their provision is internationally enforceable and the International Court at the Hague, in deciding cases put to it, merely takes one of existing conventions. That this regime is inadequate for regulating today's massive and world-wide movement of natural resources removed, their waters and coast polluted, their security threatened. The British Government has mainly aligned itself with the first group, but the country's real interest lies in between the two main interest groupings.

The Government realises it needs, immediately, to exercise far greater control off Britain's own shores, but it also assumes that British shipping and the Royal Navy need their traditional untrammelled freedom

of worldwide passage. Compromises are in fact probable at Geneva, but general agreement on a complete and all-embracing text will take time.

Britain, more than any other country in the world, is suffering from this legal hiatus. We cannot regulate even threatened stocks of fish off our own shores because the system of exclusive economic zones is not yet in operation. But this is not to say that we are hamstrung: a great deal of improvisation would come from a system of vigorous decision making and head knocking at the top, and from subjecting all the uses that are made of the seas, seabed and coastline to proper planning.

Freedom of navigation is important, but so is the security of oil platforms and pipelines. Charting, traffic control, safety-zones, surveying and salvaging of wrecks, management and protection of fisheries, new roles for the navy and for the hydrographer, safety regulations, certification, education and training for new skills, investment policies, planning procedures for the acquisition of land, on-shore fishery arrangements within the European Community—all these, and much else, need fitting together into a coherent policy. No one with less authority than a senior minister, a Secretary of State for Maritime Affairs (or perhaps an expansion of duties for a Secretary of State for Home and Maritime Affairs) can take the kind of decisions that either will be taken, and taken soon, or, chronically and irreversibly, will take themselves.

Our seas are not merely an oil mine, a hunting ground for the world's fishermen, a drain, a wide road to carry our trade along. They are the condition of our wealth and of our food in the future, and we must plan their use just as carefully as we plan the use of our equally limited supply of land.

Elizabeth Young

Scottish academics are feeling the cold

Scholarship in the humanities has been crippled in Scotland by the narrow English focus of the British Academy, according to a group of academics from Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities which has been meeting informally in recent months with a view to establishing a new Scottish Academy.

The group, which has centred on Dr W. H. C. Frend, professor of ecclesiastical history at Glasgow University, is deeply critical of what is called the British Academy's neglect both of Scottish history and law and of eligible scholars working in Scotland. Glasgow University, with a staff of over 30 professors in humanities and social sciences, has no single fellow of the British Academy. In Scotland as a whole there is barely a handful, and most are Englishmen.

The feeling among the 80 or so members of the group, which first met in December last year, is that either the British Academy reforms itself from within or else moves are made towards some kind of independent body. In fact in the coming months public status will be taken to revive the arts and letters side of the proud and ancient Royal Society of Edinburgh, a predominantly scientific society which received its charter at the end of the 18th century. Scotland's "first golden age".

Though the Scottish academics—who come from St Andrews and Aberdeen Universities in smaller numbers than from Glasgow and Edinburgh—disclaim any nationalist political convictions, the times are held to be most propitious for this move towards redressing the cultural balance in Scotland's favour.

The council of the British Academy has felt such pressures too for it has asked Sir Alexander Cairncross, one of a long line of Scottish economists who have made good in England, to investigate the question of devolution. His committee, which includes Professor W. E. Walsh of Edinburgh University,

—a noted opponent of moves to separate Scottish universities from the English ones—will report soon.

It will probably recommend that some greater emphasis be given to Scottish projects in the grants made by the academy without any fundamental changes in the composition of the sections. Sir Alexander, like many other members of the academy, feels that any danger of diluting the fellowship by taking out papers of any individual not distinguished by his personal and scholarly merit should be strongly resisted.

The Scots feel that the academy has abandoned standards in exactly this way by becoming what one Glasgow academic called "an Oxford mutual admiration society". There are fields of scholarly endeavour, they say, which the academy ignores altogether.

Dr D. M. Walker, regius professor of private law at Glasgow pointed out that the academy's specialist committees concentrated on England. He cited the English Place Name Society, the Early English Church Music Committee, the work of the Corpus Vitrearum Medii Aevi Committee in southern England. Specialist Scottish interests, notably in law, were unrepresented.

A model for the Scots comes from the vision of the academy's common in European countries that embraces the range of scholarly subjects including natural sciences. This explains why the revival of the Royal Society of Edinburgh is exciting great interest.

The rise of nationalist political parties and moves to a Scottish government of some kind could well have their cultural companions. The revival of a Scottish Academy—which is earnestly desired by the scientists at the University of Glasgow—according to Dr A. E. Ritchie, secretary of the RSE—could prove the beginning of another "golden age" for Scottish intellectual life.

David Walker

The growing doubts in Ireland over this vital election

As the murders, bombings and shootings in Ulster continue to cause a death rate unequalled since 1972, British Government officials are already thinking and talking beyond the convention, due to be elected in two weeks' time.

There was a period earlier this year when it was still hoped that the experimental hody might come up with at least some acceptable solutions to Ulster's problems, but even enough of the more optimistic civil servants, these thoughts have now been abandoned.

When first conceived out of the wreckage of the old power-sharing assembly, the 78-strong constitutional convention was set up by the Northern Ireland Act, 1974, to consider what provision for the government of Northern Ireland is likely to command the most widespread acceptance throughout the community there. By the British, this phrase was intended to cover approval among the minority Roman Catholic population, but this point has been contemptuously dismissed by loyalist leaders.

Until a few weeks ago, Government ministers were hoping that the vital election campaign could take place in an atmosphere of relative peace, with even the possibility of Provisional Sinn Féin putting its extreme republican views to the test of the ballot box.

In practice, as has so often been the case with Britain's attempts to solve its Irish problem, everything has slipped from their hands. Sinn Féin, no doubt considering the slender prospect of success, has chosen to boycott the polls, and sectarian violence has risen to a level which has polarized attitudes in both communities.

icism with which most actions of the Westminster administration are regarded here has reached a new low in the past week. When Mr Rees let slip details of a shooting attack on his life, the universal Ulster reaction on both sides of the religious divide was to suspect the Secretary of State—patently an honest man—of telling a Catholic contrived political lie.

But it is the British who will hold the purse strings for the convention, and the ultimate veto over its constitutional proposals, although they will take scrupulous care not to be seen interfering in any way with its day-to-day proceedings.

For the past month, selected correspondents have been in place to a series of Whitehall briefings intended to demonstrate the pattern it was hoped the convention would follow. To anyone who has attended one of these moderate, reasoned affairs and then spent a few days on the bustings of Belfast, no contrast could be more telling.

In Whitehall they are thinking in terms of the convention sitting for a minimum of six months and making gradual progress towards compromise agreement. Leading members of the dominant loyalist coalition, virtually guaranteed a majority, see eight weeks as the maximum time necessary to reassure Ulster and the world of their natural accord.

"I have to be absolutely sure of need for this to be a protracted affair", explained the Vanguard leader, Mr William Craig, who dismisses any idea of power-sharing as "political nonsense".

In its tacitly shaded amber and white discussion paper, circulated earlier this year, the Government talks of specially

financed trips by convention members to observe Government structures in assorted foreign countries, and of private committee meetings away from the watchful eye of the press.

In Belfast, where the murder rate runs higher than in any European city, these ideas are scornfully dismissed by the loyalist politicians who will have the strongest voice in the convention. "We are not going to do any horse-trading behind locked doors", boomed the unimpeachable voice of the Rev. Ian Paisley at a press conference.

Without saying so in precise terms, he made it quite plain that the loyalist coalition would be going to the convention to do only one thing—vote through their own plans, which look unmistakably like an even stronger version of the old discredited Stormont Parliament. A leading member of the Vanguard Unionists, one of the three main coalition parties, explained: "We have had enough of these SDLP men running around with their Irish passport. If that is what they want, they should go down there and have it. This convention gives us the chance of showing what the democratically elected majority wants, and we intend to take it."

Among the faithful body of uniformed doormen who loitered inside the Stormont buildings, there was a tangible air of resignation yesterday. "Another few weeks", one said, "and we shall have that bunch of comedians back again. But I doubt they will be here very long. Unhappily for the British Government and for the future peace of Ulster, they would now disagree with him."

Christopher Walker

Will defence cuts damage the export prospects of our arms industry?



The Jaguar aircraft: India's request was turned down.

double the figure of five years ago—an increase which reflects more than inflation.

For years aggrieved Whitehall has protested that this is still the third biggest arms exporting country in the world, well below the United States and the Soviet Union but still above France—not impeding her as most people think. This is because the French employ a method of accountancy in which everything is mixed up, orders, deliveries, the lot, in one glorious but fishy bouillabaisse.

The British with customary reticence, record the sale of equipment only when it has actually been delivered. Hence the supply of £100m worth of aircraft over five years might be represented here as £20m a year for five years. The French, it is said, record

£100m a year for five years, and subsequently snatch all its glories.

This may be unfair to the French. But it illustrates the point that the British arms industry is hardly in the position of a poor relation, inhibited from improving itself by an over-zealous concern for the niceties of life. The majority of arms deals are clinched without any fuss and the number of them cancelled because of political sensitivities is lower than one might think from absorbing the headlines.

There are so-called "black" areas for which exporters know they have little chance of winning an export licence from the Government—certainly from this Government and in most cases from any government. These include the communist bloc (for reasons

of military security) South Africa, Rhodesia and (now) Chile. But there are also "grey" areas in which some arms might be permissible and some might not. Even Iran, our biggest single customer, who has a continuing wide-ranging programme involving equipment and installations, can sometimes look slightly off-white. Government hesitation over supplying submarines is partly believed to be caused by the Shah's eternal ambition to buy nuclear-powered submarines from Britain—and there is understandable concern about the consequences of encouraging him along this escalating path.

There are other considerations, such as the ability of any country to pay for its dream of military glory. This is why conversations with Kenya have been continuing

for some time and why India's request for Jaguar aircraft—on distinctly pro-Indian credit terms—was turned down last year. The Defence Sales Organisation in Whitehall has recently been criticised for not taking a decision quickly enough over Kenya and then for rejecting the Indian proposals too soon.

This is not to say that Britain's arms industry has an assured future, or that the organisation, despite considerable streamlining, is any beyond further improvement. We are fighting hard to retain our share of the market in the Persian Gulf, traditionally the source of about a quarter of Britain's arms deals, against fierce competition from the French and more particularly the Americans. Meanwhile odd story about present inspection still echoes in the corridors of the staff makers.

But British arms exporters believed to be more adroit than the French, have relied upon their skill industry for 75 per cent of their trade during the past years. It has been said that the Americans supply armor plating, the Russians politics, the French for la re, and the British for the grandiose notion of offering the cost of supplying them to their own people.

This may be a gross exaggeration. But it is not true. The Middle East is now apparently flush with petrodollars as shakily as their oil rigs. They are buying more and more weapons and less equipment, and difficulty may be that will soon not have the "res" to take full advantage of.

Henry Stape

Defence Correspondent

habitat

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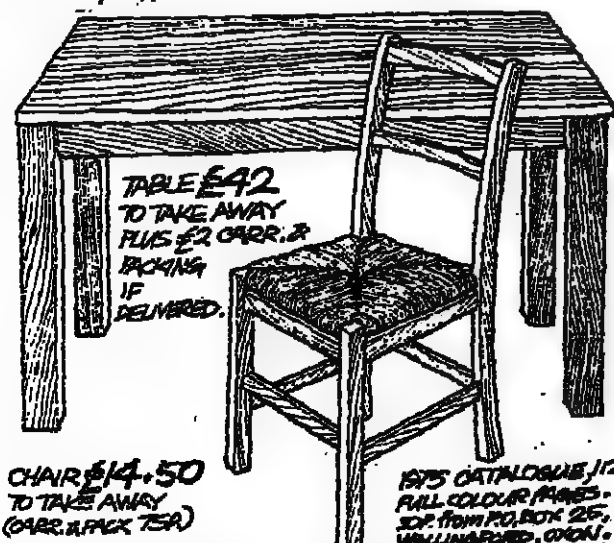


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Life-swapping—a fad which began in the United States—is spreading to Britain. Ann Barr, Features Editor of *Harpers and Queen*, and Caroline Silver, journalist and author of books on horseracing, are swapping existences for a month.

Both claim to be treating the experience with great seriousness. They even telephone one another's friends, each confidently declaring that she is the woman she is impersonating. The purpose is not to deceive but to discover how another person exists. "At all times we try to react the other would have done in given situations", explained Miss Silver.

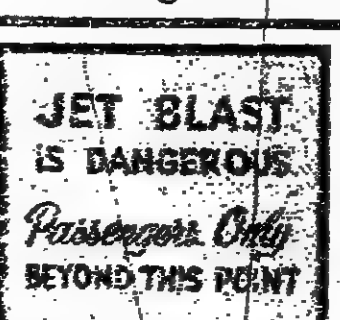
Yet there are problems. Caroline Silver insists Ann Barr is coping splendidly with the horse set in the country, but admits that she is herself creating moderate havoc at *Harpers and Queen*, commissioning articles from people, and on subjects she knows nothing about. "I have to ring up authors and pretend I've read their books", she confesses.

Yet despite the best of intentions, their real identities keep intruding. Caroline Silver has had to cancel a dinner engagement of Ann Barr's tonight, as she wants to videotape BBC 2's adaptation of her (Caroline Silver's) short story *The Gallows Men*.

I do not really see what they hope to prove. Both already inhabit the tight little world of communications, and their lives cannot be radically dissimilar. Yet even so, they are insufficiently rigorous to eradicate their real existences totally, even for so short a period.

The Times Diary

Taking over someone else's life



Jet Blast is dangerous. Passengers only beyond this point.

Irene Hunter of Chelsea photographed this example of the doubtful privileges which can be purchased with airline tickets at Austin airport in Texas.

Press freedom
The Parliamentary Lobby is a journalistic restrictive practice at which reporters themselves contrive. Politicians address Lobby meetings on their own terms, getting publicity for their views on the understanding that the views are not attributed to them.

For comfortable coexistence between politicians and the press, but does not serve the cause of the unfettered flow of information.
Sarcasm against those who break the rules, and against the journalists who work for, are severe and sudden, as Patrick Cosgrave of *The Spectator* has

auditorium, before an enthusiastic audience of soldiers and their families, who clapped, swayed and stamped to the music.

In the dressing room before the show, the atmosphere was thick with bonhomie, cigarette smoke, talcum powder and after shave lotion. Cans and bottles of Dutch and German beer stood on dressing tables.
There were three winners—a folk group called the Tyrolean Terrors who made fun of Bavarian music; festivals; Bandsman Norman Montefusco, who won the individual singing competition with his version of *My Way*; and the Red Mafia, who won the rock and roll contest.

While the judges were making up their minds, a comedian called Mike Newman came on stage and made Irish jokes. The audience were polite, but there were few belly laughs. British soldiers tend not to find Irish jokes overpoweringly funny.

Thirsty
The 16-strong Irish parliamentary delegation, which has just arrived in Libya at the expense of Colonel Gaddafi's Government, managed to stage a spectacular breach of the country's strict Islamic anti-alcohol laws.

Aware that their five-day stay in North Africa promised to be a dry one, members could be seen, prior to departure, at Heathrow on Wednesday, stuffing large quantities of off-duty Irish whiskey and gin into their briefcases in the departure lounge.
On arrival at Tripoli, they were whisked into a VIP suite, where the Irish presented some

young Donegal trees to the Libyans as a gesture of good will. Their belongings, with full diplomatic courtesy, were sent through customs without examination.

No so the baggage of more mundane travellers. Security men in the public customs hall confiscated a considerable number of whisky bottles from tourists off the same flight, and also attempted to impound *The Times* correspondent's typewriter. The Irish arrived at their hotel to a dinner, washed down with whisky, water and raspberry juice. Their whisky turned up in their rooms intact.

Waste it
The Department of Energy's "Save It" campaign appears to be enjoying little success at the House of Commons. MPs on the Housing Finance (Special Provisions) Bill committee yesterday protested to the Chairman, Alan Finch, about the "intolerable heat" in the committee room.

Their case was strengthened by the sight of Gerald Kaufman, Environment Under-Secretary, sitting in his shirt-sleeves. A compromise, not likely to commend itself to the Department of Energy, was finally agreed. The windows were opened.

Calmer waters
Some veterans of last year's Zaïre River Expedition are now polishing their navigational skills and their robust inflation against the upper reaches of the Thames. They are journeying from Henley (chosen as the starting point "because it is

so exceedingly civilised") London, where their expedition, and that of Stanley 100 years ago, was commemorated at the Hall on April 28.

They started with appropriately civilised breakfasts. The explorers followed by themselves with generous portions of game pie, pigeon pie and fennel. Captain Alan Pugh, to Prince Charles, relished the news of his agent was parachuted to a jungle clearing.

A commando came, a whole day we spent around looking for a daily Telegraph bloke's car and boxes after his boat. He glanced hopefully at the press photographer on the river from a tangle of the David Gess world's largest inf river craft.

The man whose the vessel carries explicit his firm helped sponsor the expedition because his father had duplicated a Livingstone's hymn about the natives.
A Conservative pamphlet circulating in the Midlands reads: "Aid and are already being from EEC members abroad. £5,342,020 has been raised by the Communist Party for the strain reduction of the works at St. Helens, which is confirmed. The Left's work is PH



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END OF A FUTILE WAR

The fall of Phnom Penh should mean the end of the war in Cambodia. This will be a blessing for most of the Cambodian people who have suffered appallingly for absolutely no purpose whatever. They were dragged into the Vietnam conflict for reasons which had nothing to do with their own interests. Their country has been shattered, their people killed, and their delicate political structures destroyed for calculations which turn out to have been totally false. They have gained nothing from the war and lost a great deal.

The tragic irony of the situation is that neither side in the Vietnamese conflict has gained anything from the conflict they provoked in Cambodia. The Americans did not gain the decisive advantage they expected from denying the North Vietnamese a safe sanctuary in Cambodia. Nor have the Vietnamese gained anything now from the victory of sympathetic forces in Cambodia, which comes too late to be of any help. The outcome of the war in Vietnam is probably exactly the same as it would have been if the Cambodians had been allowed to maintain the precarious neutrality which President Sihanouk preserved until 1970. They have suffered in vain no matter from which political viewpoint they regard their situation.

The question now is to what extent they can stick together the shattered pieces of their political life into something that they recognize as their own. Prince Sihanouk's policy of

turning a blind eye to the war in Vietnam and to the use of his territory by the North Vietnamese was the logical response to a war that did not otherwise concern Cambodia. Now that neither side in Vietnam needs Cambodia it may be easier to restore this detachment. If so, it will be correspondingly easier to heal the political and physical wounds inflicted on the country over the past five years.

It will not, however, be possible to restore the situation to what it was before the war, even though a semblance of restoration will be provided if, as is generally expected, Prince Sihanouk turns up in Phnom Penh with some loyal ministers as titular head of the royal government of national union formed by the guerrilla organization. Real power is now in the hands of the guerrillas themselves, principally Mr Khieu Samphan, though American analysts also have some bets on Mr Saloth Sar, secretary-general of the Khmer Communist Central Committee.

If the new leaders want to gain maximum popular support it is unlikely that they will add new wounds to Cambodian society by staging widespread trials and executions. It is true that the war itself was often fought with a strategy that seemed out of character with the gentle Buddhist culture of Cambodia, but indiscipline and personal vendettas among the guerrilla factions was one explanation, and a streak of coarse cruelty among the Khmer Rouge was another. A government in power can behave differently from a guerrilla movement in the jungle. Hopes

that this will be the case are strengthened by appeals which the guerrillas made to the Buddhist priesthood, whose influence is likely to remain strong. Mr Khieu Samphan and his colleagues obviously want them as allies.

How the communist character of the government will be expressed internally is hard to say. Neither the Chinese nor the Vietnamese example can offer any guide. Cambodia has quite different traditions. Prince Sihanouk still has influence among the peasants, and the new leaders will wish to exploit this but he himself said recently that he would serve as head of state and play no role in internal affairs.

Externally, as Prince Sihanouk has said in Peking, the policy will be neutralist, and there is no doubt to which side it will lean. The new leaders will want to get the best advantage and most independence for the country by playing their cards skilfully in both Peking and Hanoi. This will not make the new government friendly to the Western world.

Yet neighbouring Thailand may have some influence. It has a common Buddhist culture and a democratically elected government that would like to get rid of American bases but does not wish to turn its back on equitable relations with the Americans. This could provide a basis for useful contacts with Cambodia and balance the influence of North Vietnam. Certainly there is every chance that the new government in Phnom Penh will not be as uncompromising or as doctrinaire as Hanoi has been.

GETTING MORE FROM THE LAND

The net agricultural product of the United Kingdom has been growing over the past decade at an annual average rate of 2.5 per cent. Last year (and it may be the same this year too) growth stopped, mainly because livestock farmers were clobbered by the weather and the market. In its White Paper "Food from Our Own Resources" the Government now proposes that growth be resumed for the next five years at the same rate as before, and sets the scene accordingly. Such expansion, it concludes, would be "economically worth while", but would in other words be a valuable use of resources.

That judgment is easier to make in the present state of the world than it has sometimes been when put forward in the past. The import-saving argument is greatly strengthened by the fact that between 1972 and 1974 the United Kingdom's deficit in trade in food rose from £1,750m to nearly £3,000m. At the same time, the cost of beef production is now much higher than it used to be to the price of the same commodities in the world markets.

The White Paper shows a proper caution when it comes to estimating movements in world prices over the next five years. It avoids such over-optimistic assumptions as that food is a thing of the past, or that we have entered an age of scarcity. It is content with the probable conclusions of a normal kind. One is that there will not be an early return to a

situation in which foodstuffs are available for long periods on world markets at prices below the cost to the producers. The second is that the next five years world food prices will fluctuate about a level higher in relation to the price of manufactured goods than obtained in the 1960s. The third is that there are greater risks than in the past of wide fluctuations in price and of world shortages. Those careful judgments are enough to justify a policy of trying to push agricultural self-sufficiency higher than its present level of two thirds of the foods which can be grown in this climate—especially when one is dealing with an industry which has had so consistently good a record in production and productivity.

The expansion programme is similar both in scale and emphasis to one proposed by the farming unions a few weeks ago. Dairying and sugar beet get most of the attention, with some expansion in cereals and a switch of emphasis in beef rearing from pure beef herds to the calves of dairy herds. The policy assumes that the expansion of dairying can be achieved by better stock and grassland management, without the need for additional imports of feeding stuffs. But here, as in connection with incentives generally, the White Paper has very little to say about the means by which the plan is to be fulfilled. With many livestock farmers still winded by their experience of conforming to the last official expansion programme (out of

dairying into beef), the industry will require more than publication of a table of "Possible Levels of Agricultural Production in 1980" to persuade it to commit its money.

This reluctance about incentives cannot be wholly explained by the fact that they are now more a matter for Brussels than for Whitehall. Although the absence of the European dimension from this White Paper is remarkable, if movement towards agricultural self-sufficiency is a prudent policy in the present state of the world, it must surely be appropriate for any member of the European Community to regard the Community itself, not each member of it, as the primary unit for self-sufficiency. After all, internal free trade in commonly priced agricultural products is what the Community has mostly been about so far.

A 20 per cent increase in United Kingdom milk production over the next five years makes obvious sense in national terms, since we produce less than a quarter of the butter we eat and only two thirds of the cheese, and we are blessed with suitable pastures. It makes less obvious sense in Community terms, for in the Community as a whole milk is the most persistent and wasteful of its agricultural surpluses. No doubt this superficial inconsistency can be reconciled at some deeper level. But it is extraordinary that this White Paper should not even allude to the relevance any national agricultural programme now has to the objectives of the CAP and vice versa.

IL TALKS FAIL, BUT NOT THE MARKET

It is disappointing that the preparatory meeting for the second world energy conference ended this week in Paris in a deadlock. The initiative, most warmly supported by the French, appears to have been stalled at the very first stage, because of the inability of the delegates to agree about the agenda for the main meeting. It can only be a cause for regret that representatives of the major industrial countries, the oil producers and the Third World could not maintain a spirit of constructive cooperation, even through the stage of talks about talks "on such an important issue as the world energy crisis."

When such apparently procedural issues prove to be a substantial block to action, it is clear evidence that the required degree of political will to achieve a successful outcome does not exist. To a minor extent this may have been due to a miscalculation on the part of the oil producers, represented by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (Opec). So certain has Opec become of the strength of its negotiating position that it was not prepared to offer compromises over the question of the agenda for the future meeting.

The main procedural clash was between those, like the Americans, who wanted the agenda for the world conference to be confined to the energy crisis in all its aspects, and others, notably Algeria, who wanted the agenda broadened to include the relationship between producers of primary products and the rest of the world. The Americans and Europeans must have been right to take the view that the agenda should be restricted to energy alone, if it was to have a chance of leading to any practical conclusion. The wider agenda would have led to an impossibly diffuse examination of the whole problem of relations between rich and poor countries and the terms of trade between them. Most of the elements of this wider picture would, in any case, be better discussed in one of the other existing forums for international discussion, cooperation and negotiation.

At another level, however, the outcome may not be so negative. If, instead of breakdown, the Paris meeting had agreed an agenda for an international conference, it is most improbable that this would have resulted in a constructive conclusion. The non-oil producers would have been bound to take a rigid position in favour of Opec agreeing

to lower oil prices and giving undertakings for the future. Opec members, who are already beginning to show signs of flexibility in their individual positions, would have been forced collectively to insist that the oil price should not be lowered and that the industrial world should further index payments made for oil to protect them in future from the effects of inflation or exchange rate depreciation. Both sides would have become entrenched, with Opec giving an appearance of irresponsibility and the industrial west one of crude self-interest.

For the moment it is clear that lower demand from industrial countries is creating a market condition in which oil prices will fall. The unity of Opec is even now under some strain. It is much better that the price should fall in this way than through an apparent display of negotiating force by industrial countries. Those who were present at the Paris meeting still appear to see some hope that a conference could take place at a later date. There would seem to be no reason to press for such a meeting too urgently, for it will require much more diplomatic preparation than has been devoted to it so far if it is to prove a success.

Roman Catholics

From Mr P. L. Daniel
Sir, The Newman Demographic Survey was not the "official" statistical service of the Roman Catholic Church in England. (The Times, April 14.)

The Newman effort, sustained by Mr Spencer with an enthusiasm and devotion which has been insufficiently understood and appreciated, was the initiative of the Newman Association, a voluntary body of Catholic graduates. Its practical work in a number of ways (eg. in negotiating with the Department of Education and Science) gave hopes of continued official support. It was, however, as valuable for its fundamental research as for the purely statistical services it provided, and it is a matter of some regret that the necessary funds were

not forthcoming to maintain it in its original form, when its requirements in resources outgrew the capacity of the parent body. Yours sincerely,
PHILIP L. DANIEL, Chairman,
The Newman Association Trust,
Newman House,
15 Carlisle Street, W1
April 14.

EEC referendum: facts and arguments

From Lord Transpire and Sir Michael Wright
Sir, There are many millions of us who, without belonging to the extreme left or the extreme right, are hesitant or opposed to continued British membership. We are straight middle of the road moderates. We believe in cooperation with our friends in Europe.

But we question whether Switzerland, Sweden, Norway and Britain cannot make a more effective contribution to the life of Europe as independent countries with their own sovereign parliaments and way of life than by subjecting themselves to a centralized bureaucracy in Brussels or as a minority in an elected parliament in Strasbourg. The economic and social policies which may be best for Sicily or Luxembourg may be wrong for Scotland, Wales, Cornwall or Friesland. Canada can uphold what she stands for better by maintaining her identity than by joining the United States.

Nobody needs to be an economist to know that after more than two years of membership our trade deficit with our Common Market partners runs at a rate of about £2,000 million. Our market is more valuable to them than theirs to us. The Common Market whose energy and mineral resources are few, and which is in economic disaster, has failed to shelter us from the effects of the energy crisis or from inflation abroad. It does not help us to solve our internal problems and it restricts our freedom in trade and food negotiations. A member of NATO and OECD with a market that others need of over 50 million consumers and world wide friendships, can stand by itself and does not need to ask where it has to go.

Only those who are military experts to understand that the Treaty of Rome is not concerned with defence, and membership of the Common Market does not increase our security by a single ship, aircraft, missile or gun. Our safety depends on the North Atlantic Treaty in which West European countries both within and outside the Common Market are our allies as well as the United States and Canada.

The outcome of the referendum ought to depend on discussion of the facts and arguments on both sides of these divisive questions with a minimum of heat and distortion. Moderates deplore wide swings in public opinion, but the stark choice for the Labour Party lies between the EEC and Communism. There are far more Communists and stronger Communist parties in other EEC countries than in Britain.

Yours faithfully,
TRANSMIRE,
MICHAEL WRIGHT,
4 Whitehall Court, SW1
April 15.

Trade in the Community

From Sir Con O'Neill
Sir, The Times of April 17 reported Mr Mikardo's speech in a speech in London the previous night that Brussels spokesmen said that if we left the Community our exports would be frozen out of Western Europe. "What bloody rubbish!" he said, and added that other EEC countries would be perfectly well able to trade with us away from their best customer and traders do not break off relations with their best customer.

What the NUS debated

From Mr Colin Maltby
Sir, Mr John Randall (April 16) is right to criticise your comments on the NUS. Its recent Llandudno conference debated issues of greater relevance to students, and these debates were more constructive and less rhetorical than for many years past.

On the reasons for this, Mr Randall is understandably less forthcoming. It is no sense is NUS drifting further to the left, as you suggest. Mr Randall has seen an increasing level of participation in student unions, and at least a quarter of Llandudno delegates were moderates, primarily Conservatives and Liberals. This was reflected both in the Executive elections and in numerous policy debates which your absent correspondent could not observe.

This still leaves the NUS Conference far from representative of NUS members and may remain so until its delegates and its Executive are directly and democratically elected. But the era when the debate was confined to disputes between Stalinist and Trotskyist factions ended a year ago with the "free speech" debate.

One would hope you would be welcoming this new determination by sane elements to end the Marxist monopoly and its obsession with ideology along with evidence from the AUEW suggesting that similar developments may be occurring in trade union politics as a consequence of wider participation in union affairs. Much is wrong with the structure and policies of the NUS, still more wrong with its leadership's tactics, but to suggest that deterioration is continuing and inevitable is quite misleading.

Yours faithfully,
COLIN MALTBY,
Chairman,
Federation of Conservative Students,
32 Smith Square, SW1
April 16.

From Mr G. C. S. Mather
Sir, Many students would echo the sentiments of your leading article (April 14) lamenting the excessive concern with political matters of the National Union of Students. This situation will not easily be rectified, but your article was perhaps unduly reluctant to examine its fundamental causes.

When an organization of this type is seen to be devoting much of its energy to matters outside its legitimate sphere of activity, one can only conclude that it must be suffering from defects of organization and an excess of financial security. Such a situation is particularly unsatisfactory when the money is subscribed by the ratepayer, and when it is remembered that the structure of the NUS denies to the

Private clinics for private patients

From Dr John Seale and others
Sir, We are disturbed by recent events in the hospitals and their wider implications for our country. Some hospitals have shown signs of anarchy, the skilled workers are demoralized, the centralized bureaucracy is increasingly inefficient, more British-trained doctors are leaving the country and their supply for senior hospital posts has collapsed. We who work in the hospitals know this although the Secretary of State to the Department of Health and Social Security officially denies the facts. We think our responsibilities if we remain silent and fail to warn others of the dangers we foresee and fail to suggest remedies.

The Government's declared policy is the gradual abolition of private practice within state hospitals, but has however acquiesced to unskilled and semi-skilled workers in various hospitals taking the law into their own hands and flouting Government policy by making the abolition of private practice a condition of any decision by Parliament.

We are concerned about the implications to a society when ignorant fanatics can with impunity make action outside the law involving other people's lives. As consultants in active practice many of us daily take decisions which we act upon involving life and death within the law. With the cumulative experience of seeing the damage to human suffering, courage and degradation at close quarters, and knowing so well the direct effect on others of the success or failure of our actions, most of us develop a certain humility and compassion. We do not however talk much about it.

Doctors are also the first to see at very close quarters the effects on people of the breakdown of law into violence at national and at international levels. Many of us have seen and coped with the reality of the effects of bullet, blast, flame and fragments on faces and eyes, stomach and brain, bladder and mind, and on soldier and civilian, friend and foe alike. We do not dwell upon these horrors but citizens of a free country we should not be indifferent either to political factors leading to the disruption of society, nor to those affecting our freedom to function effectively as professionals responsible to our patients.

The abolition of all private practice is the expressed intention of several members of the present Government and many officials of the trade unions which are becoming a dominant power in our country. It is therefore desirable that all patients, that is all the people, should realize that the primary responsibility of the full-time doctor employed by the state is not to the patient but to the state.

Those of us who have served as doctors in the armed forces in war and peace have experienced the reality of the conflict of loyalties which this can cause. If the state is the sole employer of doctors the strength of their loyalties to the state rather than to their patient

Private clinics for private patients

must become much more marked. Then the only alternatives for a doctor refusing to acquiesce to the directives of state officials which conflict with the interests of a patient are, at best, for the doctor to leave medicine or leave the country. It is as well for the public to remember that doctors, like them, are people and when the chips are down most people will bend their conscience to save their own skins rather than those of others.

We therefore believe that the trend towards a state monopoly in medicine must be resisted. To do so we wish publicly to record our support for a group of us who are preparing to set up a charitable foundation. The income from which will be devoted to medical research and education in institutions independent from the state.

Associated with the foundation will be a clinic, and then a series of clinics providing service of the highest quality for which the patients are charged fees. The clinics are likely to be highly profitable but their profits will be retained to improve their facilities for the advancement of medicine. The specialists working in the clinics will charge fees but a proportion of their fees will be retained by the clinics to contribute to the clinic's success.

The concept is really quite simple although not yet tried in Britain. Two great medical institutions, the Mayo and Cleveland Clinics, are practical examples. It is true that the patient has to pay usually through an insurance, but a good medical service at some direct cost is preferable to a poor service which is free.

However, the preservation of a free society is a more noble ideal than the preservation of a free health service. We are, your faithfully,
JOHN SEALE, Consultant Physician, Department of Venerology, Middlesex Hospital,
LYNN EVANS, Consultant Surgeon, Lewisham Hospital,
RONALD GREEN, Consultant Anaesthetist, Royal Free Hospital,
E. N. COOMES, Consultant Physician, St Stephen's Hospital, Fulham,
P. PATON-PHILIP, Consultant Urological Surgeon, St Helier Hospital, St Helier,
MARK PATTERSON, Consultant Clinical Pathologist, National Heart Hospital,
IVOR PATTERSON SLEE, Consultant Anaesthetist, Intensive Care Unit, St Stephen's Hospital, Fulham,
REGINALD S. MURLEY, Consultant Surgeon, Royal Northern Hospital,
PETER COOK, Consultant Oral Surgeon, Middlesex Hospital,
S. COCHRANE SPANNS, Consultant, University College Hospital,
GEORGE WYNN-WILLIAMS, Consultant Surgeon, Chelsea Hospital for Women,
M. LEA THOMAS, Consultant Radiologist, St Thomas's Hospital, April 17.

Press freedom

From Mr George Jerrom
Sir, The debate on press freedom, the rights of editors, journalists and owners would be less emotive if that oft-maligned and oft-quoted section of our community, the general public, communicated with whom the debate is about, had faith in the ability of newspapers to be representative of freedom and felt that they had a role to play in a democratic press.

I quote from HMSO Choice of Careers Pamphlet 83, Journalism. "A journalist has a responsibility not only to his paper but to the community as a whole. He is recognized by the Royal Union of Journalists and the Institute of Journalists, both of whom have formulated codes of conduct governing their members' professional behaviour. A journalist must not, for example, present himself as a fact; write a report he knows to be false, eg. by omission of certain facts; publish a correction in such a position that it is virtually worthless; refuse to write the text of a reply; fail to honour a confidence; or write a letter or story at the behest of an advertiser or for other material gain." The emphasis is mine.

The adoption of these standards would not solve the question of editors' relationship to ownership but would, I submit, create the basis upon which a working partnership

between those in dispute could be established.

The right of reply and the relative prominence given in the columns of a newspaper to such access seems to me to epitomize the key question of "democracy" in our "free" society. Yours faithfully,
GEORGE JERROM,
Member of the London Regional Council, National Graphical Association,
21 Westmore Drive,
Forest Hill, SE23.

From the Editor of Yachting World
Sir, Mr Winer's letter (April 15) referred to IPC and the question of what he calls leisure magazines, in so far as they may be affected by the present discussions concerning the Trade Union and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill and NUJ membership.

I think it is worth pointing out that my last contributors' account included payment to a Polish photographer, an Irish housewife, a French photographer, a Dutch designer, an officer, the mate of a sail training ship, a dentist and a boat builder. It is a little difficult to see how any of these people might be required to join a writers' union.

Yours sincerely,
BERNARD HAYMAN, Editor,
Yachting World,
Dorset House,
Stamford Street, SE1.

Status of Sinai

From Mr David Kessler
Sir, Sir John Richmond (April 9) is of course entitled to question Colonel Meirer's political judgment but as a "humble student of recent history in the Middle East" he cannot overlook the fact that at the time when Colonel Meirer wrote the letter quoted by Eric Marsden (1975) the status of Sinai was undefined and at the disposal of the victors of the First World War. Annexation was certainly an option for HM Government in regard to Sinai over which Turkey retained her sovereignty even after she had conceded the north of the peninsula to the Viceroyalty of Egypt.

Colonel Meirer's argument, moreover, was not alone outside Israel, as Sir John suggests, in ventilating these views. For example, on February 21, 1951, Brigadier Fitzroy Maclean asked the Foreign Secretary "What is the policy of HM Government with regard to the southern portion of the Sinai Peninsula, which under the agreement of 1906 remained part of Turkey and was taken from Turkey by British Forces during the 1914-18 war, and has never been formally allocated to Egypt?"

Again, after the Suez campaign, Lord Soudbury, the last Governor-General of Ceylon, raised the subject in a letter to The Times on February 6, 1957 when he wrote: "Egypt has had a long-established right to administer the Sinai Peninsula, but it has no de jure right of sovereignty."

This provoked Colonel Meirer's threat to comment two days later that

What is a luxury?

From Mrs A. P. Grundy
Sir, When will Chamberlains, civil servants and commentators stop calling washing machines luxuries? Yours faithfully,
A. P. GRUNDY,
The University, Keele.

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Telford

the space
the people
growing
companies

Telford

for details of
relocation
opportunities
Call Bob Tilmouth
at 0952 613131

cord gains for re prices investors fear inflation

Financial Staff

Recorded gains of 3.5 per cent in the daily gains on the London Stock Exchange yesterday as investors feared inflation.

The 100 index, which has been the highest for more than a month, while the 250 index, which has been the lowest for more than a month, both showed gains of 3.5 per cent.

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American GNP down 10.4pc in first quarter

From Frank Vogt

Washington, April 17

Real gross national product in the United States declined by 10.4 per cent in the first quarter of this year, according to provisional figures.

The decline compares with a 9 per cent drop in the first quarter of 1974 and is the fifth consecutive quarterly fall in real GNP.

In current dollar terms, real GNP fell by 10.4 per cent in the first quarter of 1975, compared with a 9 per cent drop in the first quarter of 1974.

The decline in real GNP was the result of a sharp fall in the production of consumer goods and services.

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Major boardroom reshuffle at Burmah Oil follows turnaround to £151m loss for year

By Anthony Rowley

Burmah Oil, which swung from a loss of £151m last year, yesterday announced a major boardroom reshuffle in the wake of its financial troubles.

The group also hinted at the possibility of more boardroom changes to come.

The two most important appointments are those of Mr. Stanley Wilson as managing director and Mr. Robert Hadden as chairman.

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IPC and BPC plan merger of gravure printing operations

By Our Financial Staff

British Printing Corporation and International Publishing Corporation are planning to merge their gravure printing operations at Watford into one unit which would be the largest of its type in Britain.

If current negotiations prove successful, Sun Printers, one of BPC's largest subsidiaries with a turnover last year of some £13m, and Odhams (Watford), an IPC subsidiary with a turnover of around £10m, would be brought together later this year through the creation of a 50:50 owned company.

At present Sun employs about 2,000 people and Odhams about 2,300 and following the merger it is expected there would be a substantial reduction in the size of the workforce.

Eventually it would be intended to transfer all work to one site in Watford, although a choice of site has not yet been made.

In total the reductions could amount to between 20 and 25 per cent of employees or around 1,000 people, but both companies emphasised yesterday that the cuts would be over a long period, possibly five years, and could be largely absorbed by natural wastage.

Talks with union officials, who have been informed of the proposal, are to take place next month.

The merger talks have been prompted by the serious overcapacity in the gravure printing industry which has affected both companies. Sun made a modest profit last year but Odhams (Watford) made a loss of over £1m, partly as a result of a five-week strike.

The gravure process, while highly efficient for the production of colour illustrations, cannot compete with web offset printing for smaller circulation publications.

Last year IPC transferred seven titles to web offset, some of which were printed at Odhams and some at Sun. As a result of lost business Odhams made some 850 people redundant and Sun about 350. BPC's profits were reduced by an estimated £1m last year.

Mr. Les Dixon, general president of the National Graphical Association, said last night: "We have only seen the brief statement from the companies. They have said they will let us have the detailed proposals and we expect those next month."

Its retention made sense only if it was a part of a cheap gravure drug policy, with the Government intending to encourage applications by manufacturers, possibly even government-owned concerns, who would sell at prices significantly below the levels needed by the original innovators to support continuing research programmes.

Hoffmann-La Roche, the Swiss-based multinational drug group, which has clashed with the British Government over tranquilliser pricing and has itself been the subject of Section 41 action, said that it deplored the proposal to retain compulsory licensing provisions.

Companies which were successful in research had earned the right to a return which enabled them to carry out further research in the public interest.

The United Kingdom was already a low-price market contributing less than a fair share to the worldwide research efforts from which it benefited.

Although compulsory licensing to continue was a threat which could only benefit non-research based companies at the expense of medical advance.

It is suggested that this separated system will enable a patent applicant to buy himself a patent result in the United Kingdom before filing applications abroad. But for this to succeed the Patent Office will have to conduct the search very rapidly.

It is believed that the necessary resources will be generated by the heavy fall in the workload on the British office which will follow launching of the European schemes.

The drug industry was deeply disturbed yesterday by the decision to retain the Section 41 provisions on compulsory licensing.

The Association of the British Pharmaceutical Industry said the decision was "nothing short of heinous".

The Banks Committee, and also the National Economic Development Office report "Focus on Pharmaceuticals" in 1972, had both recommended abolition of these provisions under which the Comptroller of Patents is required automatically to grant a compulsory licence to any applicant unless the original patent holder can advance good reasons against his doing so.

Gold rose by 52 to \$168 an oz. SDR-4 was 1.2355 on Thursday, while SDR-6 was 0.52425.

Commodities: Cocoa fell yesterday. Rubber index closed at 1,095.0 (1,095.5 on Wednesday).

Reporters, pages 28 and 29

Builders seek support against 'lump' moves

By Raymond Ferman

Labour Staff

Employers in the building and construction industries are lobbying Opposition support to oppose proposals expected from the Government to outlaw "the lump" - labour-only subcontracting.

In 1971, when Labour's first proposals on the lump were introduced by Mr. John Silkin, now Minister for Planning and Local Government, the employers were prepared to accept the principle of legislation and to agree to a number of amendments. That Bill fell with the 1970 general election and since then, employers argue, other measures have largely closed tax and insurance loopholes.

The new proposals will set up a statutory register of all building contractors, which will not be open to the self-employed or those who have had tax records.

Employers fear that the Government will also want to introduce a fine of up to 30 per cent on the wages paid out by contractors to unregistered labour.

The effect of that, they maintain, will be to force bona fide small contractors, such as family partnerships or jobbing plasterers and bricklayers, out of business and will drastically push up the cost of housing and other building.

In talks with Mr. Crossland, Secretary of State for Employment, the unions have expressed counter fears that the Bill will not be strong enough to eradicate the lump, which they claim undermines union membership and nationally negotiated agreements on pay, training and safety.

In his Budget Mr. Healey announced measures to tighten up the method of collecting tax from sub-contractors. The certificate scheme, introduced in 1971, has been under severe criticism. Over 400,000 certificates exempting sub-contractors from PAYE have been issued and Mr. Healey said they would all be withdrawn.

A new type of certificate, much more difficult to forge or steal without detection, is to be introduced and all existing certificate holders will have to reapply.

Employers in the industry already run their own voluntary register, which is open to small contractors.

Shell Chemicals International and BP Chemicals confirmed last night that they had received letters from the Commission requesting information about their polystyrene activities.

The major German company, BASF, and a number of its subsidiaries, is among companies involved in the investigation, according to the latest issue of the chemical industry journal, European Chemical News.

Major European chemical producers are being asked by EEC Commission authorities in Brussels to provide information on their activities in polystyrene production. The investigation appears to centre on the companies' operations during a shortage of the material last year and be linked to Treaty of Rome Articles on abuse of a dominant position and illegal agreements.

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Confusion over Barnett remarks on pay policy

By David Blake

Remarks by Mr. Joel Barnett, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, which appeared to suggest that the Government is holding talks with the CBI and TUC aimed at securing a new, voluntary incomes policy to update the social contract at the end of 1975 caused confusion in Whitehall yesterday and brought a flood of denial from CBI and TUC leaders.

A Treasury spokesman refused to comment on the remarks, made late on Wednesday night in the BBC's Midweek programme. During a discussion with two Opposition MPs, Mr. Barnett repeated the Government's prediction that inflation would drop towards the end of the year.

He then added: "That will be the time, and we are having discussions now with the CBI, TUC and Government, to ensure that there will be a move towards a new voluntary policy."

Mr. Barnett's suggestion that talks are now going on caused confusion in Whitehall yesterday. The CBI denied all knowledge of any such talks, although it is in constant contact with the Government on economic issues. The TUC also said that no talks are going on. This is the second time that a Government Minister has mentioned discussions with the CBI and TUC on the working of the incomes policy guidelines.

Earlier this year, in Parliament, the Prime Minister said that talks were to be held between both sides of industry on the social contract. Union leaders said they were "misfired" by Mr. Wilson's comments.

The Government has made it increasingly clear in recent months that it does not approve of the way the social contract guidelines have been working, and would like to see changes. However, it has not so far put forward any suggestions in public on what changes it would like to see.

Some observers found Mr. Barnett's suggestion that talks were already going on surprising, since even if the Government did intend to aim for major new initiatives on the voluntary incomes front at the turn of the year, it is thought unlikely that formal talks would take place until the referendum campaign is over in June.

None the less, it seems certain that a considerable amount of research work on alternative voluntary incomes policies has been done at the CBI and in Whitehall, and there is thought to be a strong likelihood that the Government will want to have tougher guidelines introduced for the next round of wage bargaining, which will begin after the TUC annual conference in the autumn.

French policy move

Paris, April 17.—M. Jacques Ferry, economic affairs vice-president of the Parliament, the French CBI, said today that it seems French economic policy is going to be eased.

Earlier this week M. Ferry saw M. Jean-Pierre Fourcade, Finance Minister.

Polystyrene output inquiry

By Peter Hill

Major European chemical producers are being asked by EEC Commission authorities in Brussels to provide information on their activities in polystyrene production. The investigation appears to centre on the companies' operations during a shortage of the material last year and be linked to Treaty of Rome Articles on abuse of a dominant position and illegal agreements.

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Compromise on Xerox monopoly charges

From Frank Vogel
Washington, April 17

Xerox Corporation and the United States Federal Trade Commission have reached a new compromise agreement on monopoly charges against the photocopier company which involves still tougher conditions than the consent agreement reached last November.

Complaints about the last agreement forced a revision of the terms and the new agreement forces Xerox to give licences on its entire range of office copier machines, covering more than 1,700 patents, as well as requiring it to make available to interested companies all available operating details regarding its copiers.

The new agreement thus goes somewhat further than the wide-ranging consent agreement of November 15, but again this time, as in the first agreement, there is no provision for Xerox to divest itself of its substantial holding in Britain's Rank Xerox Company.

The new agreement forces Xerox to price all of its products individually, so ending the company's package pricing system. Also, it forces Xerox to forgive payments from competitors who in the past infringed Xerox patents, and it greatly reduces the cost to competitors of using these patents.

Plans for Swiss franc to join snake shelved

Brussels, April 17.—Plans to align the Swiss franc with the joint float of European currencies, known as the snake, had been shelved, at least for the time being, because of firm opposition of France to the project. European Community monetary sources said today.

When finance ministers met informally in Paris on April 9 to sign arrangements for the "snake" fund for countries affected by higher energy costs, Mr. Jacques Foccart, France's Finance Minister, is understood to have told his EEC colleagues that admission of the Swiss franc would essentially be a re-entry of the French franc to the snake.

The French withdrew their currency from the snake in January of last year, keeping it inside the agreed spread of 2.25 per cent would have drained too much of French official reserves.

This left West Germany, the Benelux and Denmark in the floating block, to which Norway and Sweden associated themselves.—AP-Dow Jones.

Restructured engineers' council expected to win majority support

By Derek Harris

After nine months of controversy and official silence the Council of Engineering Institutions, umbrella body for 15 chartered organizations, has unveiled proposals for reorganizing its structure.

The restructuring—still to be voted on by the CEI governing board—rests on a direct election formula. This will scrap the federal structure attacked particularly by the three main critics of CEI, the institutions of Civil Engineers, Mechanical Engineers and Electrical Engineers.

A large governing council would include 15 directly elected members and a voting nominee from each chartered institution. But effectively a two-vote body of a total of 37 would go to non-chartered engineers—the technician engi-

neers and engineering technicians.

The divide between the top tier chartered engineering and the rest of the profession will be largely maintained, although the CEI executive committee in its report refers to it as "a vital issue" demanding full discussion by the board.

The committee does urge that affiliate members in the new body—for which the new name of Chartered Engineering Institution is suggested—and other non-chartered bodies be encouraged to join learned society groups.

One of the first aims of the new CEI ought, the committee believes, to be planning for a new central meeting house for the profession as a whole to encourage unity and cohesion. Although there may be arguments on detail the new proposals appear likely to attract the

support of most of the 15 chartered bodies. On the chartered side of the profession there is likely to be a growing campaign for the technician organizations to set up a parallel body to CEI so that the profession's public voice, especially in Whitehall and Brussels, can be strengthened.

Whether this is going to appeal to all the technician engineer bodies is another matter. The Institution of Electrical and Electronic Technicians is being regarded by some chartered institutions as a front runner in organizing such an umbrella organization and Professor R. C. G. Williams, the IEEET president, has put his weight behind the idea.

But it may not prove easy to bring the 40 or so non-chartered bodies quickly into a formal association.

Business Diary, page 19

Scots urge import curb on textiles

By Peter Hill

Scotland's knitwear industry yesterday added its voice to appeals for the Government to curb textile imports.

Leaders of the Scottish Knitwear Council, whose members employ some 18,000 workers, met MPs from all parties. Representations are to be made within a few days by the Parliamentary all party committee on the Department of Trade and Industry.

Mr John Hamilton, the organization's chairman, said after the meeting that nearly 7 per cent of the industry's workers were either redundant or on short time.

It is estimated that one in three knitted garments (both underwear and outerwear) sold in the United Kingdom market is imported.

Scottish knitwear producers also urged MPs to stress the importance of continued British membership of the EEC—which accounts for 42 per cent of their export sales by volume.

The organization forms part of the British Textile Confederation which has urged a 20 per cent cut in all textile imports to alleviate the industry's problems. Yesterday's appeal by the Scottish knitters coincided with publication of the latest activity levels figures for the cotton and allied textile industry.

The Textile Statistics Bureau reported that the number of workers employed in the industry fell by more than 1,500 in February and in the past six months there has been a drop of 6,400-7.5 per cent of the workforce.

Chrysler again halted in lay-off pay dispute

By R. W. Shakespeare

Car production at Chrysler's plant at Ryton, Coventry, was at a standstill again yesterday because of a bitter shop floor dispute arising from management moves to reallocate jobs.

The Ryton plant has had problems throughout this week and production of about 2,000 cars has been lost.

Yesterday's shutdown was caused by a walkout of 400 workers in the trim department who were claiming payment for time lost when they were laid off because of an earlier dispute in which assembly men stopped work over the reallocation scheme.

Under a recent agreement with shop floor representatives the Chrysler management has introduced more flexible working arrangements under which men can be moved from one area of the plant to another.

Shell: Iran refinery project at standstill

Talks between Shell Oil and the National Iranian Oil Company on plans for the joint development of a 250,000-barrels-a-day refinery in Iran have halted.

Although the project has been given approval by the American State Department, some Federal oil experts have indicated opposition to the Shell plan because it could discourage development of capacity in the north-eastern United States.

Reports from New York yesterday quoted Mr. Harry Bridges, president of Shell Oil, as saying that the talks on the \$1,500m project had come to a standstill and that there had been no progress in the past month.

But in another development, three South Korean Hyundai group disclosed that it expected to sign a multimillion dollar deal with Iran within the next month for the construction of a large new shipyard and a large repair dock.

Hyundai, which is itself in the shipbuilding business with a recently commissioned building dock for large oil tankers, said the project would be a joint venture with the Iranian Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation.

The Ryton workers only recently went back to full five-day working after a brief strike for many weeks. This became possible because Chrysler won a big order from Iran for 10,000 completed cars and a further 10,000 in knock-down form.

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Letters to the Editor

Misleading arguments on Keynesian economics

From Mr James Pemberton
Sir, Professor Walters argues (April 14) that most of Britain's post-war economic problems are attributable to the adoption of Keynesian principles of economic management by successive governments. Most of his arguments, however, relate less to the principles themselves than to their method of application.

But there is no logical connection between the argument that Keynesian principles have been misapplied—an argument with which many Keynesian economists agree—and the assertion that the principles themselves should be abandoned in favour of Professor Walters' preferred alternative, the monetarist approach.

Most Keynesian economists share two fundamental beliefs: firstly, that there is no necessary reason why a predominantly private enterprise economy should generate a full employment level of real national income in the absence of inflation; and secondly, that the most important (though not the only) source of inflation is the action of unions and firms, and that this action—and the resulting rise in inflation—is independent of the rate of unemployment.

The implication is that it is not possible to achieve both an acceptably high level of real wages and an acceptably low rate of inflation of money national income, by the use of the single instrument of demand management: a second

Free aid

From Mr D. R. Townley

Sir, I have in the past 10 years had several building society surveys carried out. I have wanted to buy a house but have been unable to do so. I have also been present at surveys on proper house selling. The fee as is the usual practice was related to the price of the property: a house priced £25,000 for example, would cost £425. In most cases where I have been present the survey, to an admittedly untrained eye, has been correct and it seemed to me that the fee was excessive. However, as the fees were professionally agreed I accept them as covering a multiplicity of hidden expenses in the process.

Recently, however, I had a private survey carried out on a house I hoped to buy. Firstly, the surveyor of it house did not arrive (it was a fee of £25,000), secondly the survey was extraordinarily thorough (a whole hard working afternoon) and finally it was £32.

The question arises as whether a qualified society make a profit out of surveys, whether they support a cart or is there a simple explanation for this anomaly? Yours faithfully, D. R. TOWNLEY, 10 Pearbun Crescent, London, SW14, April 15.

Free aid

From Mr James Robertson
Sir, To judge of letters at other desks for advice that have received in recent months many people are interested in setting up non-profit enterprises of one kind or another. The want professional help from lawyers and accountants—on loan from non-profit leaders—are not exclusively wedded to the idea of traditional shareholder companies.

My impression is that a clearing house for information or advice on matters of this kind is needed. Have you or your readers any constructive thoughts about how one might be set up? Yours faithfully, JAMES ROBERTSON, 21 Phillimore Place, London, W8.

Aria mail?

From Mr Brian Jones
Sir, Tickets sent to me by the Royal Opera House by second class postage were delivered to me by first post the following morning. Is this a record? Yours faithfully, BRIAN M. JONES, 44 Instone Close, Roundshaw, Wokingham, Surrey, April 8.

Japanese reject UK protests on television tubes

Japanese television tube manufacturers have rejected allegations that their exports have damaged the domestic tube of United Kingdom producers.

The Electronic Industries Association of Japan has made representations to the Department of Trade and Industry, but Japanese producers: Hitachi, Tokyo Shibaura Electric and Nippon Electric.

Details of its arguments are not being revealed by the association; but industry sources in Tokyo said it was based on the fact that Japanese television tubes in Britain last year were down 40 per cent on the previous year.

It was revealed last month that the Department of Trade was investigating accusations against the Japanese of dumping.

The Electronic Components Board claimed that the British industry, which comprises the companies Mullard and Thorn, was suffering "material injury" as a result of the prices of imported Japanese tubes.

Appointments Vacant also on pages 25 and 26

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

TRINITY AND ALL SAINTS' COLLEGES (R.C.)

HORSFORTH, NEAR LEEDS

Trinity and All Saints' Colleges offer College-based courses leading to the degrees of B.A. (Ordinary) and B.Sc. (Ordinary). They also offer a variety of courses leading to the degrees of B.A. (Hons.) and B.Sc. (Hons.). The colleges are situated in a beautiful area of the Yorkshire Dales. The colleges are open to students of both sexes. The colleges are open to students of all ages. The colleges are open to students of all religions. The colleges are open to students of all nationalities. The colleges are open to students of all backgrounds. The colleges are open to students of all abilities. The colleges are open to students of all interests. The colleges are open to students of all passions. The colleges are open to students of all dreams. The colleges are open to students of all hopes. The colleges are open to students of all faiths. The colleges are open to students of all loves. The colleges are open to students of all lives. The colleges are open to students of all times. 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ANCIAL NEWS

Instruction groups
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s of two construction
s, Newhill (the old
s & Hill, of achieving
profits last year.
warthill profits before
down 25 per cent to
of a turnover in-
from £22m to £132m.
profit was reduced by
written off properties
the property dealing
s within the group and
s of £283,000 by
Aviation.
Revenue reserves
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rop in value of invest-
development proper-
£900,000 in respect of
ated company. Over
six months profits
m by over £1m to
tributable fell from
£1.34m, earnings a-
n 11.8p to 7p, but the
is unchanged at 5.96p.

Outlook is set fair for
Booker McConnell

By Andrew Goodrick-Clarke

Prospects for 1975 at Booker McConnell, the international agricultural, food and engineering group, look favourable. Early performance is fully in line with growth targets, Mr George Bishop, the chairman, says in his annual review.

Last year more than half of Booker's earnings came from overseas, and provided no violent changes of an economic

or political nature occur in the countries in which the group operates, Mr Bishop expects further progress. Moreover, apart from shipping, where in common with the trend Booker is suffering from the decline in freight rates, United Kingdom companies are expected to contribute a better performance.

Group liquidity remains good, short borrowings at the end of 1974 were £2.3m against £8.7m in the previous year.

EIH offshoot for receiver

Charles Portway & Son, 70 per cent-owned subsidiary of Edinburgh Industrial Holdings, is to go into the hands of a receiver because of the depressed conditions persisting in the domestic capital heating market. This, says EIH, has been further exacerbated by the cuts in government grants to local authorities. The decision was taken, EIH adds, to protect the interests of other members

Late recovery
cushions fall
at Hopkinsons

Looking to the second half to restore the situation after a 34 per cent opening reverse, Hopkinsons Holdings, boiler specialists, pulled up creditably in the full year to January 31 to finish some 9 per cent off at £1.36m pre-tax. Turnover for the 12 months rose from £12.7m to £19.25m. The "attributable" dropped from £728,000 to £615,000 and earnings a share from 6.7p to 4.55p.

At trading level profits were up from £1.37m to £1.51m, but after smaller investment and other income and deducting bank and other interest of £265,000 (nil), profits went into reverse.

Opening profits were £544,000 pre-tax, and thus the bulk of year's output was earned with the second leg's £826,000. At half-time output was reported to be rising, orders were exceptionally high, and the only rider was continuing restrictions on prices without parallel control of manufacturing costs.

Mr Walter H. Salomon's Statement at the Annual General Meeting held on Thursday, 17th April, 1975.

Report and Accounts
The year now under review was one of unprecedented difficulties for our industry. It was faced with many problems which generally resulted in reduced profits. It is, therefore, with a certain amount of satisfaction that I can produce to you Group Profits for the year after taxation, and after making a transfer to inner reserves and charging all expenses of £417,000 (1973-£404,000). In doing so I want to record immediately that these could only have been achieved by the foresight, attention to detail, dedication, and hard work of all the members of our firm. Your Board is very well aware of this and I would like on my own behalf and on behalf of the shareholders to thank them and to express our gratitude.

Your Directors recommend a final dividend of 1.0185p per share on each "A" Ordinary Share of 25p which together with the interim dividend of 0.8125p per share makes a total distribution of 1.831p per share (1973-1.625p). The ordinary and the preference dividends absorb a total of £148,000 (1973-£139,000) leaving an increase of £269,000 profit retained by the Group.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet shows Capital and Reserves of £3,275,000 (1973-£3,066,000). Accounts receivable are slightly increased at £1,024,000 (1973-£977,000). Our Current deposit and other accounts are somewhat lower at £46,355,000 (1973-£52,446,000). The assets side of the Consolidated Balance Sheet shows a very liquid position. Balances with bankers and money at call being £21,536,000 (1973-£11,911,000). Loans, advances, and other accounts have been reduced to £9,699,000 (1973-£11,494,000).

Capitalisation
Your Board feels that we should continue our past practice to capitalise from time to time accumulated reserves in order to increase our issued capital. With this in mind directly following this Annual General Meeting an Extraordinary General Meeting will be held and a Resolution will be put to that meeting to capitalise the sum of £219,440 on the basis of one new "A" or "B" Ordinary Share for every five "A" or "B" Ordinary Shares respectively held at the close of business on 7th March, 1975. The issued capital will then be £2,721,640.

It would be a brave man indeed who would try to forecast the future; however, if no particularly upsetting developments take place in 1975 we have every confidence that we shall continue the progress of the past years.

General Remarks
In the past I have made some observations of a more general nature which were not only of interest to our shareholders from a national point of view, but also from an international point of view. You will be aware that year after year for the past twenty years or more I have been concerned and spoken out about the evils of and dangers arising from inflation and thereby the constant debasement of the currency. There is very little which I could add to what I have said previously.

"Relative buoyancy of
the Scottish Economy"

...Lord Clydesmuir



The 27th Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Bank of Scotland will be held on Friday 25th within the Head Office, Edinburgh. The following is an extract from the statement by the Governor of the Bank, The Rt. Hon. Lord Clydesmuir, K.T., C.B., M.B.E.

THE YEAR'S RESULTS

In our Interim Report last September, particular mention was made of the substantial increases which had recently been effected in staff salaries, and of the consequent repercussions upon Pension Fund liabilities. In the event, the total of such allocations has come out at £7,493,000, of which £4,993,000 has been provided, under actuarial advice, with reference to last year's salary increases and augmentations to existing pensions.

In addition to the provision already made for bad and doubtful debts in arriving at the Group operating profit of £22,371,000, we have deemed it prudent to make a special additional provision of £2,000,000 (gross) for the full year. International Energy Bank Limited has got off to an excellent start in most difficult conditions and our share of the profit for the initial trading period is £106,000.

Pre-tax profits for our subsidiaries, North West Securities Limited and Bank of Scotland Finance Company Limited were respectively £1,428,000 and £1,417,000.

The Group's Balance Sheet shows a strong position with the ratio of Proprietors' Funds to Deposits being maintained at nearly 9%.

DIVIDEND
An interim dividend of 4.15p per £1 Capital Stock has already been paid and the Board are now recommending payment of a final dividend of 4.16p per £1 to make the total payment for the year 8.31p per £1, the maximum permissible.

GENERAL
At the end of last year, the London and Scottish Clearing Banks—in conjunction with the Bank of England—demonstrated the capability of the private sector to ensure the availability of the necessary money to finance fresh loans of up to £1,000 million in all for productive investment by British industry. This was accomplished through the Intermediary of Finance for Industry Limited, the capital of

which is held by all the banks concerned and it is hoped that there will be a good representation of Scottish industry amongst the applicants.

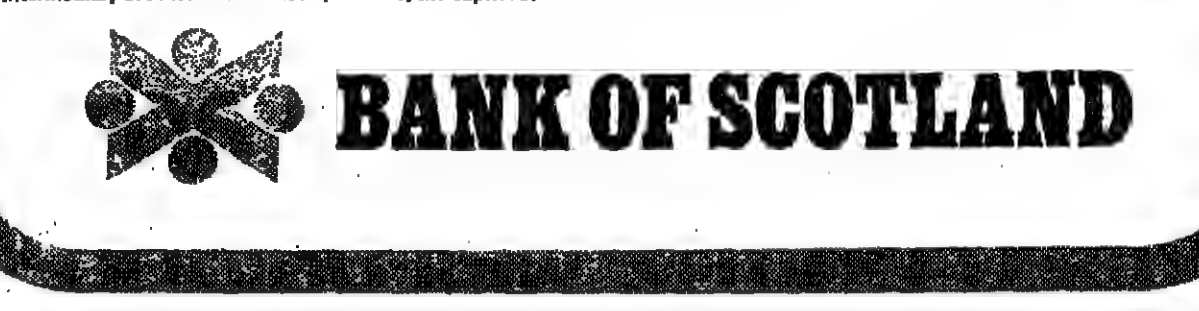
An encouraging feature of the past year has been the performance of the Scottish economy relative to that of the United Kingdom as a whole. Industrial activity directly and indirectly connected with the discoveries of oil and gas in the North Sea has undoubtedly played an important part in the relative buoyancy of the Scottish economy. We in this Bank are proud of the increasing role played by our highly experienced Oil Division. Acting as catalysts, they are successfully bringing international and indigenous companies together to take advantage of opportunities available to them in Scotland in participating in exploration, production and associated activities.

The influx of so many companies from overseas, particularly the United States of America, has resulted in a substantial increase in the business flowing through our Overseas Departments and we participate more widely, in conjunction with International Energy Bank Limited as appropriate, in lendings denominated in foreign currencies. The excellent relationship which we enjoy with our friends in Banque Worms stands us in good stead in European matters.

STAFF
Throughout the exacting year, the Board and Executive have been supported magnificently by the Staff of the whole Group and I should like to thank them all most warmly for their loyalty and the maintenance of the excellent standard of service on which our success depends.

SUMMARY OF GROUP RESULTS
Year ended 28th February

	1975	1974
Year ended 28th February	1975	1974
Group operating profit	22,371	24,117
Special pension provision	6,493	3,528
Additional bad debt provision	2,000	1,000
Share of associate company's profit	106	—
Group pre-tax profit	13,964	18,591
Profit attributable (after tax and extraordinary items)	6,115	7,949
Dividends absorbed	2,860	2,434



All Street

April 17—Stocks on
York stock exchange
derately higher today
ch of an early gain in

Jones industrial aver-
age gain of 3.75
19.46. It was ahead
13 points at its high
session.

Issues led declines
20 to 515. Gains led
one at the peak of the

totalled 32,650,000
pared with 22,970,000
Friday. Volume was the
out on record.

aid the early surge
aged by falling short-
States interest rates,
a quick recovery in the
sion from early profit
a continuing hope for
ic improvement later in

economic news, the
reported that real
onal product fell at a
per cent annual rate
quarters.

the report had been
ad the government also
industrial's rate of gain
the first quarter to at
rate. Some analysts
to look for a strong
ar in the gross national
uation in the current

loses \$4 up
April 17—Comex
the April contract
March 10 to 11.50
1975-76, 1976-77, 1977-78, 1978-79, 1979-80, 1980-81, 1981-82, 1982-83, 1983-84, 1984-85, 1985-86, 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89, 1989-90, 1990-91, 1991-92, 1992-93, 1993-94, 1994-95, 1995-96, 1996-97, 1997-98, 1998-99, 1999-00, 2000-01, 2001-02, 2002-03, 2003-04, 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15, 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24, 2024-25, 2025-26, 2026-27, 2027-28, 2028-29, 2029-30, 2030-31, 2031-32, 2032-33, 2033-34, 2034-35, 2035-36, 2036-37, 2037-38, 2038-39, 2039-40, 2040-41, 2041-42, 2042-43, 2043-44, 2044-45, 2045-46, 2046-47, 2047-48, 2048-49, 2049-50, 2050-51, 2051-52, 2052-53, 2053-54, 2054-55, 2055-56, 2056-57, 2057-58, 2058-59, 2059-60, 2060-61, 2061-62, 2062-63, 2063-64, 2064-65, 2065-66, 2066-67, 2067-68, 2068-69, 2069-70, 2070-71, 2071-72, 2072-73, 2073-74, 2074-75, 2075-76, 2076-77, 2077-78, 2078-79, 2079-80, 2080-81, 2081-82, 2082-83, 2083-84, 2084-85, 2085-86, 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J. Bibby & Sons Limited

Results for the year ended 28th December 1974

	1974 £000's	1973 £000's
Sales	124,162	145,950
Trading surplus	3,437	4,263
Profit before taxation	1,846	2,329
1. Profit after tax + minorities	975	1,230
2. Earnings per ordinary share	10.87p	13.99p
3. Dividends net	4.986%	4.492%

Notes

1. Extraordinary losses amounting to £490,000 (1973 £106,000 loss) net of tax (and minority interests in 1973) are excluded.
2. Earnings per ordinary share are calculated after deducting dividend on preference shares (1974 and 1973 £34,000 net of A.C.T.), but before extraordinary items.
3. The recommended final dividend of 3.586% (1973 3.092%) will be paid on 27th May and, with the interim dividend already paid, will make a total for the year of 4.986% net. This is the maximum permitted under the terms of the Counter-Inflation (Dividends) (Amendment) Order 1974.

Extracts from the Chairman's Statement

Henry Cooke Ltd., the Group's paper-making subsidiary, recorded a further substantial increase in its trading surplus and the Edible Oils Division continued its recovery. These good results were, however, more than offset by sharp setbacks in the Feeds and Seeds and Farm Products Divisions, both of which, as reported in the interim statement, were adversely affected by poor trading conditions for livestock farmers.

The Group's shareholding in Cip-Zoo S.p.A. was sold in August with effect from January 1, 1974 and the results of this company are accordingly excluded from the Group's results for the year. Since the sale a dispute has arisen with the purchaser which has not yet proved possible to resolve by agreement. The contract of sale provides for arbitration in the U.K. and it is possible that

a claim will be made which could lead to a reduction in the sale consideration. In view of the uncertainty concerning the outcome of the dispute, no provision in respect of it has been made in the accounts.

In 1975 the Board expects a maintained profit in the Edible Oils Division and from Henry Cooke Ltd. It is expected that conditions for livestock farmers will improve by the second half of the year and that the profits of the Feeds and Seeds and Farm Products Divisions for the year as a whole will therefore show a reasonable measure of recovery over those of 1974.

Bearing in mind the financial benefits expected from lower commodity prices and interest rates, the Board is budgeting for a modest increase in the Group's profit from trading in 1975 over that achieved in 1974.



J. Bibby & Sons Limited, Richmond House, Rumford Place, Liverpool L3 9QQ.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Export thrust puts Lec over £1m

Accelerating from the slow opening pace (profits up 3 per cent to £481,000), Lec Refrigeration finished 1974 with a 27 per cent climb to a first-time £1.09m pre-tax.

The improvement is attributed to determination to control in-house costs and a deliberate policy of concentrating on exports at higher prices than home sales. Exports leapt by 120 per cent to £2.89m. Turnover, up 5 per cent in the first half, was 22 per cent better at £12.17m.

Earnings per share came out at 12.4p compared with 11.19p, while the total dividend for the year is raised from 3.33p to 4.34p.

£2.3m by Trade Indemnity

Disclosing profits up from £1.47m to £2.33m before tax, Mr F. Sandilands, retiring chairman of Trade Indemnity, forecasts that premium income will continue to increase, if only because of higher prices and increased premiums brought about by the current economic conditions.

In his review Mr Sandilands says there is likely to be an increasing number of business failures, more collections and, therefore, a sustained interest in the facilities offered by the company.

Mr K. Bevins, deputy chairman, is to succeed Mr Sandilands.

R. & H. Hall slips

Cork-based grain merchants R. & H. Hall, which declared a maintained total dividend of 5.25p last month, reports pre-tax profit for 1974 down from £1.65m to £1.16m on turnover improved from £31.64m to £39.63m. Earnings per share work out at 6.4p against 9.47p.

The chairman, in his annual statement, says the current year started with a continuation of 1974 conditions and trade generally has been slow. Though



Mr Peter Parker, chairman of Rockware Group, "Worcester" optimism that advance can continue.

the outlook is uncertain, he is confident of an improvement in 1975.

Markets weaker, but Rockware optimistic

In the opening months of the year all the markets of the Rockware Group have weakened, writes Mr Peter Parker, chairman, in his review. But the potential for a far better year than last is clear enough, but so are the uncertainties of costs and markets. He retains, however, a "word of optimism", that there will be enough stability in the industrial community to continue the company's advance.

Francis Shaw

In spite of interest charges up from £191,000 to £258,000 Francis Shaw, makers of machinery for the rubber, cable and plastics industries, almost doubled taxable profits to £304,000 last year.

Subject to Treasury consent the dividend goes up from 2.06p to 2.3p and a further bonus is that relief for stock inflation

effectively eliminates any liability for tax in both 1973 and 1974.

Bank of Scotland growth of 20pc

Bank of Scotland showed average growth in its deposits over 20 per cent, the governor, Lord Clydesmuir, says in his annual statement. The spot figures on the make-up day for the balance-sheet do not, however, fully reflect this growth.

A significant feature was the healthy increase in term deposits generated within the branch system. The group balance-sheet shows up a strong position, with the ratio of proprietors' funds to deposits being maintained at nearly 9 per cent, considerably ahead of any of the English clearing bank ratios. The consolidated balance-sheet total rose from £1,187m to £1,250m.

A. G. Stanley scrip

Not only are shareholders of A. G. Stanley Holdings to receive the previously announced 7.45p gross dividend, but also a one-for-eight scrip issue. The board hopes to maintain the dividend at the increased capital. Taxable profits for 1974 meanwhile are up from £368,000 to £543,000 on turnover up from £4.6m to £5.3m. Earnings a share are 5.91p, against 4.25p.

Photo-me steady

In the first half to October 31, group results of Photo-Me International, which makes and sells coin-operated photographic vending machines, finished showing a 20 per cent gain in turnover from £4.18m to £5.1m but profits were almost unchanged at £55,000 against £57,000. In the second half earnings rose to show a 20 per cent increase in the high level of sales will be maintained but that profits will again be hit by inflationary factors. No interim dividend is again being paid—the year's distribution will be considered in the light of group liquidity and dividend restraint.

Harmo Inds peak

Motor component manufacturer Harmo Industries reports record profit of £1.53m pre-tax for last year in spite of the problems surrounding the industry.

This represents growth of 26 per cent and comes from turnover up from £7.75m to £9.52m. Earnings per share improved from 3.72p to 4.27p a share and the dividend of 2.05p (1.9p) has already been announced.

Huntleigh Group

Over 1974 the board of Huntleigh Group says that it achieved its profit objectives, established a strong cash position and maintained its growth impetus. Turnover of this investment holding company rose from £1.34m to £3.13m. Pre-tax profits put on 63 per cent to a record £684,000 while the dividend is 2.65p (1.76p).

OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM
Net sales for two months to February 28 1975 £936.18m (£929m) compared with £771.52m. Net income £50.18m (£41.84m) after loss of £204,000 (£3.54m) from discontinued operations.

NORMAN HAY
Turnover for year ended December 31, 1974 £1.92m compared with £1.99m. Pre-tax profit £323,000 (£269,000). Final dividend 1.25p making 2.25p.

Business appointments

Mr D. Pritchard made director of Edward Bates

Mr D. Pritchard has been made a director and Mr F. J. B. Dixon an assistant director of Edward Bates and Sons.

After the resignation of Dr N. L. Franklin, who is to become chairman and managing director of Nuclear Power Company, British Nuclear Fuels has appointed Mr C. Alday chief executive and managing director.

Mr G. A. Turton has become managing director of Sir W. R. Bailey & Co. Ltd., a subsidiary of Imperial Metal Industries. Sales director is Mr S. Johnson and Mr L. R. Trevithick is appointed operations director.

Mr Peter Terry has been made sales manager at Pritchard-Rhodes. Mr R. A. Dickinson is the new chairman of British Steel Construction (Birmingham) in succession to Mr A. D. Mackay, who remains a member of the board.

Mr M. R. J. Hamill has been appointed deputy chairman. Mr M. D. Morris has resigned as chairman of Schlesinger Insurance and Institutional Holdings group, but will continue as a director of the companies from which he is resigning as chairman.

Mr G. W. R. Rely, chairman of Rand Selection Corporation and executive director of the Anglo American Corporation, will become chairman of SII and the life assurance companies African Eagle Life Assurance and Guaranteed Life Assurance.

Nicholson, a director of the Anglo American Corporation, will become executive deputy chairman of three companies and will also be chairman of Southview Estates (Pty) and Premier Finance Corporation (Pty).

Mr John Fullbrook has been appointed to the board of Economic Consultants.

Mr Nicholas Bohm and Mr Martin Watson have been taken into partnership by Norton, Rose, Botterell & Roche.

Dr H. B. Dyer and Dr L. G. Murray have become directors of De Beers Consolidated Mines.

Mr Geoffrey Kennedy is retiring as senior partner of Kennedy & Franklin after 43 years with the firm.

Mr John Pentener van Vliessen joins the main board of Dunlop-Combs-Mex.

Mr R. G. Orr has retired from the board of Redpath Dorman Long.

Mr Robert Ferguson and Mr Andrew Watson have been appointed directors of Stockwood Morton & Sons (Holdings).

Mr Scott Dobbie and Mr William Ridley have been admitted partners of Wood, Mackenzie, members of The Stock Exchange.

Hewden-Stuart puts on 16pc to £2.6m

The second-half prospects at Hewden-Stuart Plant were tied to the degree to which costs could be controlled or recouped.

In the event, profits put on 10 per cent to £1.35m over the half to bring this Glasgow-based plant hire and selling group to a new record for the full year of £2.62m—a rise of 16 per cent. Trading profits were up from £5.4m to £6.2m.

This is in line with market expectations, and much of the 6p rise in shares yesterday, 44p, is attributable to the general surge forward of the market.

At the net level, profits are ahead from £1.43m to £1.59m and gross earnings a share from 12.5p to 14.5p. The dividend is 1.85p, against 2.15p. As no taxation liability arises, the cashflow of £4.5m, deriving from depreciation and retained profits, was available to

finance capital expenditure about £4m, an increase in stock and work in progress and, at the same time, to reduce borrowings to around £4.4m against £5.4m.

Since the year end, acquisitions costing £1.5m have been made and normal capital expenditure has continued. In spite of this expenditure on drafts remain at about 1974 levels.

The current year has star well and the plant fleets practically fully committed. Activity continues to be sustained, not only by the growth in North Sea developments, but by the current trend towards hiring plant rather than buying it. Prospects for the half year are, therefore, bright.

While the second half provided the bulk of profit growth was slower than the per cent interim rate.

MONO CONTAINERS LIMITED

Statement to the Stock Exchange 1974

	1974 £	1973 £
Turnover	7,578,565	5,088,348
United Kingdom Operating Profit	750,224	513,284
Less: Losses on Thurborm	—	—
Subsidiary	162,923	—
Profit/(Losses) of Overseas Operations	587,301	513,284
Net Profit before Tax	47,304	(27,868)
Taxation	634,605	485,416
Net Profit after Tax and before Extraordinary Items	302,862	242,313
Less: Extraordinary Items net of tax	331,743	243,103
Net Profit after Tax and Extraordinary Items	7,740	58,654
Dividends Paid and Proposed	324,003	184,449
Profits for the year retained	83,404	74,037
Retained Profits brought forward	240,599	110,412
Retained Profits carried forward	1,408,827	1,298,415
Earnings per share	£1,649,426	£1,408,827
	8.2p	6.0p

EXTRACTS FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S REVIEW

I am happy to be able to tell you that the year 1974 was a record year for Mono Containers. Both turnover and profits of our traditional business at home reached their highest ever levels. We were anticipating even better results than those declared but market conditions for Thurborm did not come up to expectations and in Europe inflation costs cut into margins. The interim figures declared in August last for the half-year ending June 30th did not include the results of Thurborm or overseas investments.

It was our intention to pay a final Dividend of 1.25p making 2.5p for the year, but our application to the Treasury has been refused as they state that the Company no longer qualifies under a recovery situation. We shall, therefore, pay the maximum permissible namely 2.0p for the year, which is a final Dividend of 0.75p.

Demand for our traditional products continued to be good for the majority of the year, although there was a falling off in activity during the second half of the period. To a certain extent this contraction in business over the last half year reflected over-stocking by our customers during the early part of 1974, when severe shortages of raw material created a somewhat false picture of demand. Sales of margarine containers, manufactured by Thurborm, were severely affected by the Government subsidy on butter which precipitated a large swing in sales from margarine to butter by the general public.

Our projections for the year 1975 are promising but the point must be made that the achievement of these expectations will depend for its fulfilment, in part at least, on the general economic climate of the country. If there is a major economic depression it cannot fail to have an adverse effect on our trading activities but, given that this can be avoided, we see no reason to doubt that the upward trend in your Company's fortunes can be continued.

SPIRELL GROUP LIMITED

YEAR ENDED 30th NOVEMBER 1974

Salient points from the statement by the Chairman Mr. J. D. Spooner, and the Report and Accounts.

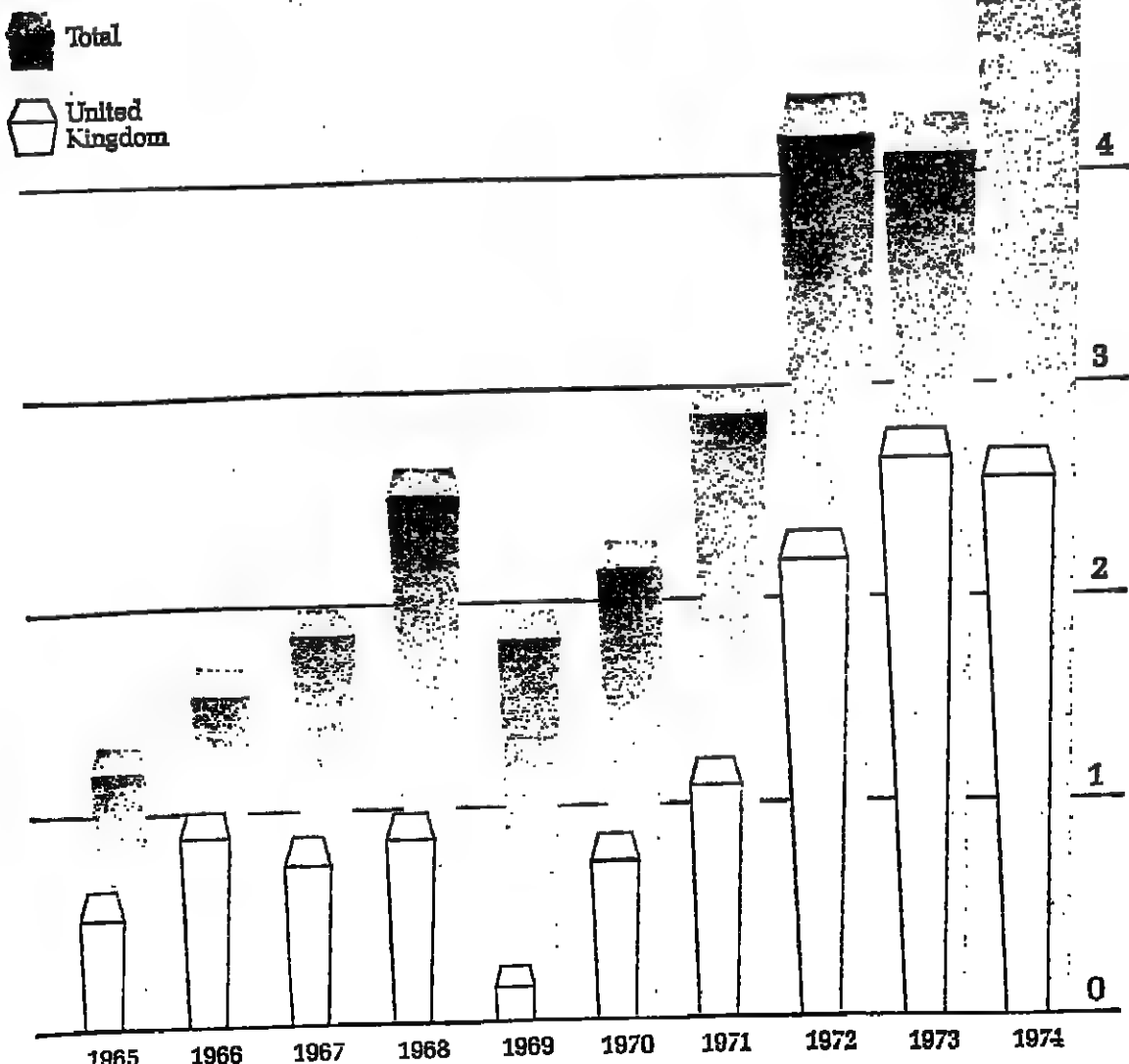
	1974 (£000's)	1973 (£000's)
Turnover	29,400	26,700
Profit before interest charges	2,601	2,113
Interest payable	573	404
Pre-tax profit	2,028	1,709
Taxation	1,061	743
Profit after taxation	967	966
Earnings per Ordinary Share	8.8p	8.7p
Return on capital employed	23.5%	18.9%
Net asset value per Ordinary Share	73.3p	67.5p
Ordinary dividends payable per share including imputed tax credit	4.072p	3.528p

- ★ During the year concentration has been on developing and attractive merchandise and conserving working and improving liquidity.
- ★ Overall pre-tax return on capital employed has increased from 19% to 23.5%. Bank borrowing has been reduced notwithstanding reduction of long term debt. Retention of stock increases during 1974 as well as measures implemented during 1974 should benefit us during the coming year.
- ★ In Household Textiles continuing improvement in fashion and content is reflected in the excellent order at Horrocks for Spring 1975. An agreement with the largest textile manufacturing groups in the USA resulting in substantial increases in turnover and profit, acceptance of the high level of quality and design.
- ★ In Towels, both turnover and profit have again significantly increased with concentration on increasing the bathroom textiles. During 1974 investment has continued projects which either significantly reduce costs or are to increase market share.
- ★ Fashion Fabrics and Spinning, in spite of difficult conditions, had a successful year.
- ★ In Foundation Garments excellent results were obtained in a difficult year. The division's strength continued to be high level of mechanist skills and ability to do difficult work.
- ★ The Group has achieved an improvement in liquidity, general slimming down of costs in all areas. Group profits are constantly being improved and are very high.
- ★ Results for the first three months are ahead of budget of last year.

Sustained and solid achievement based on the well-balanced spread of the company's operations

Ten years' after-tax profits

attributable to parent company ordinary shareholders



"We face 1975 with confidence because of the spread—both geographical and functional—of our profitable interests."

George Bishop, Chairman



United Kingdom Food Distribution • Health Foods • Overseas Shopkeeping
Tropical Agriculture • Spirits and Liqueurs • Shipping • Engineering • Artists' Services

A copy of the report and accounts is available from the Secretary, Booker McConnell, Bucklebury House, London EC4N 8EL.

Big rise in equities

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

THE TIMES SHARE INDICE

£6,000 plus appointments

The Commission's task under the Local Government Act, 1974 is to investigate complaints of injustice arising from maladministration by local, water and police authorities in England. They have a small staff based at offices in Westminster and wish to appoint a third

Assistant Secretary

The man or woman appointed will direct the work of a small group of investigators and will, with the other assistant secretaries, help the Secretary with the range of administrative work needed to ensure the efficiency of the Commission.

Applicants should preferably be graduates. They need not necessarily come from local government or be legally qualified, although evidence of an interest in local government and in the problems likely to be raised with the Commission will be expected. They must be able to point to success in an administrative career and to experience in analysing complex issues.

Commission for Local Administration in England

The salary range is £2274-£3904 a year, including London Weighting and threshold payments. Terms and conditions of service are broadly in line with those applied in local government and help will be given with any re-location expenses.

There are no application forms. Letters, preferably typewritten, and giving full personal and career details, should be sent to: Michael Hyde, Secretary, Commission for Local Administration in England, 21 Queen Anne's Gate, London SW1H 9BU, not later than Friday, 2nd May 1975. Applications will not be acknowledged until a short list for interview has been selected.

FINANCIAL CONTROLLER

Expanding Artist Management and Publishing Group of Companies urgently hardworking, adaptable CHARTERED FINANCIAL CONTROLLER to create the new post of Financial Controller directly responsible to the Board for all financial matters of the Group, including the introduction of systems, controls, and the preparation of monthly management accounts based on a pattern, being introduced by the Group's directors.

(not less than £6,500 per annum) and by mutual arrangement.

Telephone Barbara Scheye now on 01-493 4256

Appointments Vacant on pages 18 and 26

GENERAL VACANCIES

LEPRA

REGIONAL ORGANISER

The Organisation which fights Leprosy through-out the world, now needs a new Regional Organiser to co-ordinate fund raising activities in Essex, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. Age is less important than enthusiasm and the salary is geared to the Office Grade of the Civil Service. A car is provided for the holder of this vital and rewarding job will be based in Colchester.

Send someone, male or female, with the aptitude and necessary for successful fund-raising. That will mean some experience in commerce, publicity or relations. But we are interested in hearing from who think they can do this vital and rewarding job with imagination and enthusiasm.

Write in the first instance to: Director, Fund Raising and Publicity LEPROSA

5th Fitzroy St., London W1P 6AL

CATED FOR WHAT?

If you are educated and have a job, you are a success. But what are you best at? What are your strengths? Our consultant will analyse your strengths and weaknesses and help you to develop your potential. We will provide you with a detailed report on your strengths and weaknesses and help you to develop your potential. We will provide you with a detailed report on your strengths and weaknesses and help you to develop your potential.

E AND ALERT ASSISTANT

Use of a Merchandise Department (Retail Merchandise) in a large store. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department and will be required to manage a team of staff. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

ENTS OR OTHER

Required to help West of England with the development of a new business. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the business and will be required to manage a team of staff. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine and University of Liverpool

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in Tropical Medicine. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the department and will be required to manage a team of staff. The salary is £10,000 per annum.

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Senior Sales Executives

A number of new appointments will be made by Granada Publishing to assist in their continued expansion overseas. Granada Publishing comprises Paperback, General Educational and Technical Publishing Divisions.

These appointments will be based both at home and abroad and will in each case require extensive travelling.

A successful record in selling is essential. Each candidate must have the ability to negotiate with clients at all levels; to understand the economics of publishing and to organize and motivate representatives, agents and distributors. Age 30-40.

A generous salary will be paid; expenses and other benefits will apply including excellent Granada Group pension and Life Assurance schemes.

Apply in writing to Alewyn Birch Managing Director Granada Publishing P O Box 9 29 Frogmore St Albans Herts AL1 2NF or telephone St Albans 59101.

GRANADA PUBLISHING

SENIOR ECONOMIST

(Salary £6,308 - £6,743 p.a.)

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Economist to the Director of Economic Planning.

The Director is a member of the Council's Management Team, and his special role is to formulate advice on those aspects of national and EEC economic policy which have an impact on the Council's activities. In addition, he is concerned with the economic aspects of local employment policy, industrial promotion, transport policy and the Regional Strategy.

In order to make a major contribution the candidate must be able to produce high quality work involving a wide range of economic expertise, and to carry out his duties without close supervision. He must be especially well versed in the analytical and policy issues of regional and industrial economics, and he should also be familiar with current macro-economic policy and its analytical underpinning. It is essential that the successful candidate should be able to explain the contribution which his work can make to the better formulation and implementation of the Council's policies.

Candidates must have a first or second class honours degree in economics, plus several years experience in a relevant field of applied economics within government, industry or research organisations.

Applications with brief curriculum vitae and the names of two referees should be sent to the Personnel Officer, Tyne and Wear County Council, Sandford House, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE2 1ED. The closing date for applications is Friday 2nd May 1975.

TYNE AND WEAR COUNTY COUNCIL

Teesside Polytechnic

HEAD OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING (GRADE V)

(Intermediate)

TO LEAD A TEAM OF QUALIFIED STAFF IN DEGREE AND POST-GRADUATE COURSES AND RESEARCH.

Candidates should have high qualifications (preferably Ph.D.) relevant industrial experience, be a 2nd class honours graduate and a Chartered Engineer with modern knowledge.

Salary scale: £6,270 to £7,008 (as per approved April 1975).

Applications, with curriculum vitae and names of two referees, should be sent to the Personnel Officer, Teesside Polytechnic, 100, Victoria Road, Middlesbrough, Cleveland, YO1 1JH. The closing date for applications is Friday 2nd May 1975. (Previous applicants will be considered without re-application.)

The testing time of coming face to face with yourself

Vera Buckman found herself middle-aged, able yet frustrated. She had brought up children and spent her life helping people to succeed, especially musicians because she understood music. She wanted a job but had no specific vocational training and came up against too many closed doors. So she rang up a vocational guidance bureau. They hesitated—middle-aged women? Their clients were usually students or the young ambitious. But they made the appointment, ushered her into a room and put a test in front of her. The test took nearly two hours and was followed, a week later, by an interview with a counsellor. His diagnosis of her abilities gave her the courage to choose a career management to promote careers. She was also, about this time, offered a couple of other jobs but they were not right for her, as she now knew, and she went on instead to get the Wigmore Hall fuller than it has been for nearly 40 years.

Her husband, twice retired, went for an interview too and was impressed enough to be convinced that vocational guidance was something worth doing, but doing better, in more detail and for all ages. The latter, he felt, was the important thing—advice is plentiful for the young but not for the redundant. So John Buckman studied industrial psychology, got together with an experienced industrial psychologist and, after more than a year, prepared a programme to bring people face to face with themselves. To give them their Personal Potential so that they could acquire confidence to face the risk jobs or to do their existing ones even better.

I went along to Personal Potential Advisory Services under false pretences since I was not trying to find myself another job. However, I went my way through the three hours of tests, sticking pins into holes which gave my answers to the most or least relevant of three questions. These trials are, at first, a bit frustrating. The choice of most or least is forced upon the subject, yet I found myself often thinking of the ignored middle question or the semi-discarded one in the "least" category, that I was being wronged.

A week later, I went along for my counselling session with Brian Taylor, whose reputation in industrial psychology was already known to me.

The tests were right on target as far as I was concerned. It emerged, when Brian Taylor went through the whole pattern, that those questions I had been sad to leave unanswered meant something positive rather than negative. Having been forced to pass over a few questions about liking music did not, in the event, mean that I disliked it, as I had faintly suspected it might. What did show up was my order of priorities, that I liked other things better (of which one was, unarguably, writing articles).

Brian Taylor also explained why I rated security so low as almost not to care at all about it. "It is not fearlessness or foolhardiness. You have proved to yourself that you can always survive or else you have ensured security. At some time, or times, it would probably have rated very high with you. He was dead right.

I worried a little at being so totally nonconformist—was I anti-social? Mr. Taylor said he was sure I remembered good manners and did conform to social customs and niceties sufficiently and did not offend people, but that I would not worry if caught out using the wrong knife and fork—if a table had been confusingly laid, I would merely ask what to do without embarrassment.

The tests confirmed much that I did know, such as the fact that I would be very bad at clerical work and not cut out for social services. I was absorbed as the diagnosis went on and particularly absorbed by the case histories of how people's values can change even with in short periods so that I was convinced of the need for fairly regular measurement or reassessment as circumstances force them. After-sales service, like a check on the interviewee some months later, is a good idea.

The main thing about these tests are that they measure qualities. The ideology is that qualities do not date but that qualifications often do. Technology advances and changes in every sphere. John Buckman has interested some of Britain's top companies in the concept, not only to give redundants a helping hand, but to make the best of existing staffs.

At £35 a go, the service is anything but expensive. Women are using the service as much as men and the trend looks like women coming in even greater numbers. Just one thing jarred. When Brian Taylor checked my personality profile he described it as extraordinary for a woman, much more like a man's. Perhaps PPAS can help to convince industry that there really is only that traditional little difference.

PPAS is at 77 Raynham, Norfolk Crescent, London, W2 (01-402 4899).

Sheila Black

OPPORTUNITIES IN AUSTRALIA

Confectionery and Chocolate Manufacture Red Tulip Chocolates Pty. Ltd., Melbourne.

ASSISTANT TO TECHNICAL DIRECTOR

We have several factories in Melbourne. The main factory has been substantially enlarged to cope with growing demand in the home and export markets. Another factory is in the course of construction. We produce a large range of Chocolates and Confectionery, including high quality assortments and seasonal novelties. Processes include Chocolate manufacture, enrobing, moulding, chocolate and confectionery packing, hard candy caramels, fudge, novelties, and licorice. The Company is international, but not affiliated in the United Kingdom.

The man we are seeking will have skills gathered from factory experience and tertiary studies. Desirably, he will be in the age bracket between 20 and 40 years, but applicants outside of this may qualify. The appointee will eventually be responsible for the technical affairs of the Company, reporting to the Board of Directors.

The Company already employs skilled technicians, chemists, quality controllers, and technical research personnel. Good laboratory facilities are available. The appointee will have displayed success in a similar situation and is likely to show ability in commercial activities. There will be facilities and time given to assimilate into this new environment and a most satisfactory career is assured. This will be a stimulating and rewarding position. Commencing salary will exceed £31,000 per annum and will be reviewed according to the appointee's qualifications. Other side benefits such as the personal use of a car and superannuation are available. There are other positions open to applicants in the fields of confectionery and engineering at different levels. Interviews will be conducted in London, May, 1975. A full description of remuneration, working and living conditions including cultural, educational and recreational facilities will be discussed at final interviews.

Red Tulip

Applications should be addressed in confidence to — "The Consultant", Prospect House, Heath Street, London, NW3. Envelopes should be endorsed 'Red Tulip'.

Director

for The Chamber of Coal Traders and its constituent organisations, including The National Council of Coal Traders, The Seaborne Coal Traders' Association and The Coal Merchants' Federation of Great Britain.

The Chamber represents all sections of the solid fuel distributive trade in the UK, virtually the whole of which is in membership. The member organisations are grouped with the Chamber in a national office in London and in general are also organised in regional and local associations throughout the country. The trade handles most of the output of solid fuel of all kinds for industrial (except electricity generation) and domestic consumption and export.

After an initial period as director designate the person appointed will succeed the present Director on his retirement in April 1976, with responsibility for co-ordinating and administering the work of these national bodies in furtherance of the interests of their members. His duties will include frequent attendance at meetings of the Council and its committees and those of its member organisations and close relationship with Government departments, public authorities and with the National Coal Board.

The post requires a man broadly in the age bracket 45 to 55 who has proved his ability as an administrator at senior level in either government service, the public sector of industry, a trade association or a profession. The salary will be negotiated above £10,000, together with pension arrangements to meet the personal circumstances of the applicant chosen. Please send relevant details—in confidence—to P. Hook ref. A.26270.

£10,000 plus

Management Selection Limited 17 Stratton Street, London, W1X 6DB. OVERSEAS: Australia ■ Belgium ■ Canada ■ France ■ Germany ■ Holland ■ Ireland ■ Italy ■ South Africa ■ South America ■ Sweden ■ Switzerland

SSRC Social Science Research Council

SECRETARY

£8,739-£9,850

The Social Science Research Council is a government-funded organisation operating under Royal Charter, which promotes, supports and carries out research in the social sciences. The Council currently finances about 500 research programmes and projects at universities, polytechnics and independent research institutes and supports some 3,000 postgraduate students. It also has 5 research units of its own. The Secretary, who is head of the Council's Headquarters staff of 155, is expected to contribute to the formulation of SSRC policy and to represent the Council both nationally and internationally.

The successful candidate will have had substantial experience of the social sciences in either an administrative or an academic capacity or preferably both. He will require the managerial skills necessary to participate in the administration of an organisation with an annual budget of £9.85 million.

The salary is on the scale £8,739-£9,850 p.a. (including London weighting and threshold payments). The SSRC has its own non-contributory pension scheme and is also a recognised institution for purposes of FSSU.

Applications stating age qualifications, experience and the names of three referees should reach Professor R. C. C. Matthews, Chairman, Social Science Research Council, State House, High Holborn, London WC1R 4TH, from whom further particulars are available by 12 May 1975.

TSB

TSB (Altrincham) Computer Services CHIEF ACCOUNTANT £6,000 pa.

This large undertaking provides advanced and successful computer systems to Trustee Savings Banks which are responsible for over half the total TSB business in the United Kingdom. The annual budget exclusive of hardware costs, is in the region of £1 million.

Budgetary control and computerised project control systems are in operation and studies of the use of computers in financial planning have been initiated. A qualified accountant is needed to take over from the present Chief Accountant who has been seconded to a management position elsewhere in the TSB movement. The successful candidate will probably have many years' experience and will have, in addition to his professional skills, an ability to communicate his ideas effectively to the many organisations with which Altrincham is connected. This is a senior appointment, reporting directly to the General Manager, and involving membership of appropriate Committees. Life assurance, pension and assisted house purchase schemes are in operation and relocation expenses will be met where appropriate. There are annual salary reviews.

Please write fully (there are no application forms) to: R. Brotherton, General Manager TSB (Altrincham) Computer Services Station House - Stamford New Road - ALTRINCHAM - Cheshire

Appointments Vacant also on pages 18 and 25

Senior Administrative Engineer

Post ref. DO/SAE
Salary (£6,389-£7,643 p.a.)

Administrative Engineers

Post ref. DO/AE
Salary (£5,174-£6,167 p.a.)
Salary (£4,217-£4,937 p.a.)

Applicants should be suitably qualified and experienced engineers or persons of other technical disciplines. The successful applicants will join a small team, based at New River Head, responsible for the three New Works Project Controllers who report to the Assistant Director of Operations (New Works). The duties of the team include the implementation, monitoring and control of the Authority's extensive programme of new works, upon which expenditure during 1975/76 is expected to total some £50 million and associated tasks. Applicants should be experienced in the fields of river management, water supply, sewerage or sewage disposal, and the ability to prepare technical reports and papers is desirable.

Graduate/Trainee Engineers

Post ref. DO/TE
Salary (£3,458-£4,079 p.a.)

Applications for the above posts are invited from recently qualified graduates in Engineering or other technical disciplines and trainee engineers. The duties of the posts will be based at New River Head, will be similar to those stated in respect of the Administrative Engineers but under the supervision of the technical staff of the Directorate. The ability to prepare technical reports and papers is desirable.

Detailed applications quoting telephone numbers (home and business), personal details, qualifications, posts held, experience and present salary, together with the names and addresses of two referees should be addressed to the Assistant Director (Personnel), Thames Water Authority, New River Head, Rosebery Avenue, London, EC1R 4TP to arrive not later than 28th April 1975.

Personal Assistant to the Director of Operations

Post ref. DO/PA/1
Salary (£4,217-£4,937 p.a.)

Applicants should be conversant with the organisation of the Authority and with the varied duties of a personal assistant, which will include the preparation of reports and papers, giving direct assistance to the Director and undertaking on his behalf and under his direction and control such specific tasks as may be delegated. The person appointed will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

Personal Assistant/Secretary to New Works

Post ref. DO/PA/2
Salary £2,858-£3,692 p.a.)

The duties of this post, based at New River Head, will include typing, filing and general assistance to one of the Project Controllers and his senior staff mainly in connection with the implementation and monitoring of the Authority's programme of new works. Applicants should be experienced typist with either shorthand or audio typing ability.

Thames Water Authority

Directorate of Operations

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Botswana, LESOTHO AND SWAZILAND

Applications are invited for the post of **DEPUTY DIRECTOR OF SERVICES** in Botswana. The successful candidate will be responsible for the day-to-day supervision and administration of the Directorate of Services. He will be responsible for the recruitment, training and development of staff, the management of the Directorate's budget, and the coordination of the Directorate's activities with other departments of the Government. He will also be responsible for the supervision of the Directorate's technical staff and for the management of the Directorate's technical services. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of services management. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of services management. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of services management. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of services management. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY** in the Department of Chemistry, University of Ibadan, Nigeria. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of chemistry. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of chemistry. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of chemistry. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

University of Sierra Leone

Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY** in the Department of Chemistry, University of Sierra Leone. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of chemistry. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of chemistry. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of chemistry. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

University of Nairobi-Kenya

Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY** in the Department of Chemistry, University of Nairobi-Kenya. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of chemistry. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of chemistry. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of chemistry. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

University of Lancaster

Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY** in the Department of Chemistry, University of Lancaster. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of chemistry. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of chemistry. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of chemistry. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

University of London

Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY** in the Department of Chemistry, University of London. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of chemistry. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of chemistry. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of chemistry. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

University of Nottingham

Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY** in the Department of Chemistry, University of Nottingham. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of chemistry. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of chemistry. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of chemistry. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

University of Manchester

Applications are invited for the post of **LECTURER IN CHEMISTRY** in the Department of Chemistry, University of Manchester. The successful candidate will be responsible for the teaching and supervision of students in the field of chemistry. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of chemistry. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of chemistry. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Edinburgh

Applications are invited for the post of **RESEARCH ASSOCIATE** in the Department of Social Administration, University of Edinburgh. The successful candidate will be responsible for the research and supervision of students in the field of social administration. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of social administration. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of social administration. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

Secretarial and General Appointments

GENERAL

EDITORIAL OPPORTUNITY

Experienced person for a monthly West End trade journal. Age 35-45. Salary £2,500-£3,000 p.a. plus expenses. The successful candidate will be responsible for the editing and supervision of the journal. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of editing. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of editing. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

Directors Cook

For a caterer for up to 12 persons for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

Graduate Men

For a graduate men for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

Are You Interested in People?

For a person interested in people for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

Young Ladies

For young ladies for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

German/English

For German/English for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

Receptionist/Telephonist

For a receptionist/telephonist for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

Student Girls

For student girls for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

Interviewer

For an interviewer for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

Temp

For a temp for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

SECRETARIAL

The Fortman Clinic

Are you looking for a job which offers interest and security as well as the opportunity to help people? If so, we may have the job for you.

SECRETARY

You will be working as part of a team in a small NHS psychiatric clinic in South London. The work involves dealing with confidential reports and correspondence for the professional staff of the unit. The ability to accept responsibility is an essential part of the job.

INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING CONSULTANCY

Just opened in luxury Mayfair offices seeks efficient, clear-headed, creative, and very experienced advertising executives. The successful candidate will be responsible for the advertising and supervision of the team. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of advertising. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of advertising. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

PARIS? GENEVA? BRUSSELS?

A bright efficient Secretary with a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of secretarial work. The successful candidate will be responsible for the secretarial and supervision of the team. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of secretarial work. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of secretarial work. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

SMALL INVESTMENT/PROPERTY COMPANY

For a small investment/property company for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

STELLA FISHER

For Stella Fisher for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

STELLA FISHER BUREAU

For Stella Fisher Bureau for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

AUDIO SECRETARY

For an audio secretary for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

SOUTH KENSINGTON

For South Kensington for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

GERMAN/ENGLISH

For German/English for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

RECEPTIONIST/TELEPHONIST

For a receptionist/telephonist for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

TEMP

For a temp for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

SECRETARIAL

SECRETARY

We are looking for a well-qualified Secretary who is able to carry out administrative as well as secretarial duties. The successful candidate will be responsible for the secretarial and supervision of the team. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of secretarial work. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of secretarial work. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

SECRETARY/ASSISTANT

This position involves: RESPONSIBILITY: You will be expected to use your initiative. COMPETENCE: You may work under some pressure at times. ACCURACY: Good secretarial skills are essential and attention to detail is important. PEOPLE: You will work in the Personnel Department as Secretary to the Personnel Manager. The office is based in Central London, the salary is good and a pension & life assurance scheme are available. Please apply with details of experience and current salary to Chris Maxwell, PO Box 108 London W1A 4UB.

PARTNER'S SECRETARY

She is likely to have had broad experience and to be familiar with the confidential nature of a partner's secretary. The successful candidate will be responsible for the secretarial and supervision of the team. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of secretarial work. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of secretarial work. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

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When you feel that way, then you need a job with an answer. NOW! A new job with an answer. The successful candidate will be responsible for the secretarial and supervision of the team. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of secretarial work. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of secretarial work. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

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SECRETARY REQUIRED

For a secretary for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

CRIME PAYS

For crime pays for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

CHARITY

For a charity for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

For public relations for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

WHAT A NICE CHANGE?

For a nice change for a party of 12 persons. The successful candidate will be responsible for the catering and supervision of the party. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours. The successful candidate will be a qualified professional with extensive experience in the field of catering. He will be a member of the Institution of Engineers and Technicians (IET) and will have a minimum of 10 years' experience in the field of catering. He will be a South African citizen and will be fluent in English. He will be expected to work on occasions outside normal office hours.

THE BRITISH LIBRARY

Research Assistants

There are five posts in London: REFERENCE DIVISION Information Branch provides bibliographic assistance to readers in the public rooms, answers enquiries, and controls admission to the Reading Rooms. Candidates must have a degree in an arts or social sciences subject. Good honours degree or post-graduate qualification in librarianship, and knowledge of at least one modern foreign language is GCE 'A' level standard advantage. Philatelic Section stores and catalogues the Stamp Collection and provides an enquiry service. Candidates must have a degree in an arts or social sciences subject, and knowledge of a foreign language and philately. Good honours degree or post-graduate qualification in librarianship an advantage. Music Library work consists principally of cataloguing antiquarian and modern printed music, and answering enquiries. Candidates must have a degree in an arts or social sciences subject, and knowledge of at least two foreign West European languages including German. Oriental Manuscripts and Printed Books work involves assisting with the cataloguing of arabic printed books, providing general information and answering bibliographic enquiries. Candidates must have an honours degree in arabic or Islamic studies. Relevant library experience an advantage.

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Press and Information Section work involves helping in the preparation of BL publications, including BL Bulletin and an external news sheet; and contributing to other activities of special interest, exhibitions and conferences. Candidates for this new Grade 1 post must be aged at least 28 and have a degree or equivalent qualification. Experience of the preparation of publications and in the public relations field essential. SALARY (under review): Grade 1 £3,100-£4,000; Grade 1 £2,230-£3,200. Starting salary may be above the minima. For Reference Division posts, level of appointment according to age, qualifications and experience. Non-contributory pension scheme.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 12 May 1975) write to Civil Service Commission, Alconlee Link, Basingstoke, Hants. RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 69551 (answering service operates outside office hours) or London 01-629 1922 (24 hour answering service). Please quote 611/922.

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Advertisements are accepted on the basis of cash payment in advance.

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BIRTHS

BLACKBURN—On April 14th, at the home of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Blackburn, a son, James, born at 10.15. Mr. Blackburn is a member of the Blackburn & Co. Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs.

COUGH—On April 14th, at the home of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Cough, a son, James, born at 10.15. Mr. Cough is a member of the Cough & Co. Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs.

HUGHES—On April 14th, at the home of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hughes, a son, James, born at 10.15. Mr. Hughes is a member of the Hughes & Co. Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs.

JUDG—On April 14th, at the home of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Judg, a son, James, born at 10.15. Mr. Judg is a member of the Judg & Co. Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs.

LITTLEWOOD—On April 14th, at the home of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Littlewood, a son, James, born at 10.15. Mr. Littlewood is a member of the Littlewood & Co. Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs.

MURPHY—On April 14th, at the home of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Murphy, a son, James, born at 10.15. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Murphy & Co. Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs.

WILLIAMSON—On April 14th, at the home of the parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Williamson, a son, James, born at 10.15. Mr. Williamson is a member of the Williamson & Co. Ltd., Blackburn, Lancs.

DEATHS

ALLT—On April 17th, 1975, peaceably in her sleep, Miss Mary Jane Allt, nee Spence, aged 85 years, of 10, The Grange, Lymm, Cheshire. Buried in the Lymm Cemetery, Lymm, Cheshire, on April 19th, 1975, at 11.00 a.m.

BOLTON—On April 17th, 1975, peaceably in her sleep, Miss Mary Jane Bolton, nee Spence, aged 85 years, of 10, The Grange, Lymm, Cheshire. Buried in the Lymm Cemetery, Lymm, Cheshire, on April 19th, 1975, at 11.00 a.m.

BOYD—On April 17th, 1975, peaceably in her sleep, Miss Mary Jane Boyd, nee Spence, aged 85 years, of 10, The Grange, Lymm, Cheshire. Buried in the Lymm Cemetery, Lymm, Cheshire, on April 19th, 1975, at 11.00 a.m.

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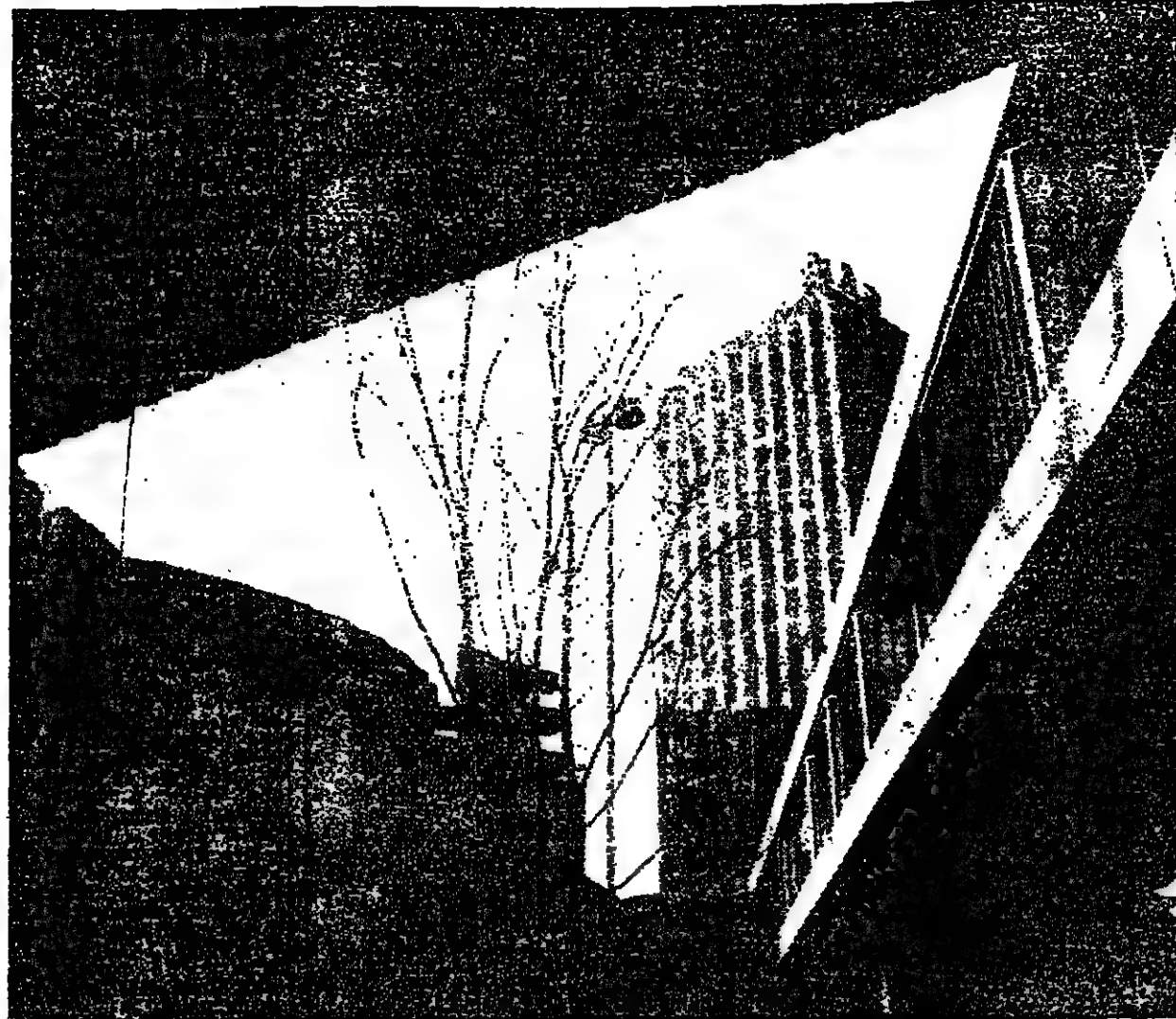
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LYONS

a Special
Report



Fourvière hill where sheep may safely graze, overlooks Lyons; Berliet is one of a small number of groups which dominate the city's industry; La Part-Dieu brings the city into the twenty-first century with a new centre to relieve the congestion of the old.

Lyons finds it easier to change skyline than out-of-date image

Les Hargrove

Lyons city fathers are not keen to change the skyline, but they are more than ready to change the image of Lyons. The city is not particularly old, and it is not particularly rich. The trouble is that, of its 2,000-year-old history, it has only the name to show. Lyons is not a city of old houses and narrow streets, like London or Paris. It is a city of modern buildings and wide roads. It is a city of industry and commerce. It is a city of the future.

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Slum districts of old Lyons are being cleared, and more houses, schools, crèches, old people's homes, swimming pools and gymnasia have been or are being built. The city is not particularly old, and it is not particularly rich. The trouble is that, of its 2,000-year-old history, it has only the name to show. Lyons is not a city of old houses and narrow streets, like London or Paris. It is a city of modern buildings and wide roads. It is a city of industry and commerce. It is a city of the future.

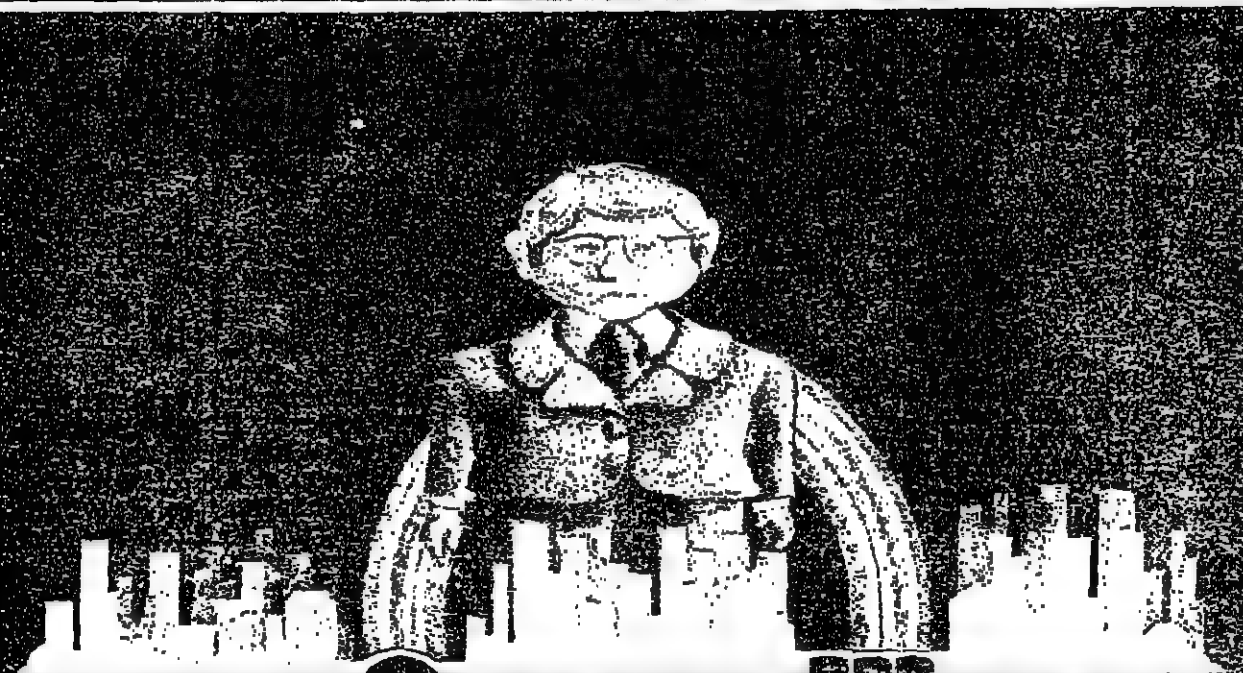
The mentality of the

Slow to realize potential

M. Monod went on to enumerate the three concrete conditions of the international vocation of Lyons: its geographical location, its industrial and commercial base, its historic tradition, and the experience of its inhabitants. "Few urban regions in France will combine, at short notice, as many assets as the Lyons region," he emphasized. M. Monod had to spare the susceptibilities of other French regions. The fact is that only Lyons is at all credible as a national or international centre in competition with Paris. And it has some assets which Paris does not possess. The Lyons region itself was slow to realize this potential international role of their city; foreigners appreciated it faster than they did themselves. The initiative and the drive came from the Paris planners, and they had to apply a good deal of persistent nudging to get Lyons to become an international centre, for instance, was originally designed as a housing estate. But now they are wholeheartedly converted. It flatters their pride more to think of Lyons in terms of an international city than of a second capital of France, the more so as they have always had something of a complex about Paris. The economic assets of Lyons and its region are obvious. Industrially and commercially, it is the second most important in the country after the Paris region. Lyons and the Rhône-Alpes account roughly for 10 per cent of the area, the population, the industry, and the agriculture of the country. It is the area of France with the fastest rate of growth. It has a high and deserved industrial tradition, resting on three main bases — metallurgy and engineering, chemicals and

ON OTHER PAGES

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- Fears that industry is losing confidence in the area: policy to reinstate Lyons as city at the crossroads IV
- Goal to make Lyons an international banking centre: culinary reputation almost as old as the city itself V
- "Second capital" not yet cultural centre: school of commerce puts emphasis on small firms VI



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Back alleys used by Resistance gave way to business centre fit for twenty-first century

en, in the mid-1960s, the urban planners in Paris began to do some serious thinking on the role of the city from year 2000, they had to face two problems. First, to organize the orderly development of a population easing at a faster rate than any other region of the city. Second, how to make the city become a metropolis like Paris, how to provide the space, administrative, cultural and technical facilities that would make the city a European business centre on a par with London, Frankfurt, Geneva and Turin, some more than a joke or a wish.

The answer to the first was the decision in 1965 to create a new district east of Lyons, in the direction where a suburban sprawl was taking on increasing proportions. The answer to the second was the decision a few years later to turn the 70-acre La Part-Dieu, in the east district on the bank of the Rhone, into an international business commercial centre of any modern and European city he proud.

an international centre of decision, like the Bank of America, the Chase Manhattan Bank and the National City Bank. Altogether there will be 200,000 sq metres of private office space there.

One of the features of the new heart of Lyons is a commercial shopping centre of an area of 110,000 sq metres, the largest of its kind in Europe, with 250 shops, supermarkets and department stores, in which Marks and Spencer and C. and A. of Amsterdam have earmarked extensive floor space. It will be opened next September.

The city of Lyons and the urban community, regrouping all the administrative services, will transfer from its present cramped and inadequate quarters spread about the old centre to La Part-Dieu over this year and the next.

But what deserves a special mention is the city library and the auditorium. The library, in operation since 1972, contains a 17-floor book silo with a capacity of two million volumes, and is the largest and most modern of its kind in France. It has 10 reading rooms, including children's reading room and lending library; a record room devoted to regional literature and documents; a fund of 300,000 ancient books, manuscripts and incunabula.

Those in Paris or elsewhere who still think of Lyons as a conservative, dyed-in-the-wool (or perhaps one should say in-the-silk) introverted, provincial centre, should make straight for La Part-Dieu and have their stereotypes shattered. With Lyons has erupted into the twenty-first century, and the city is in the process of acquiring a new centre, which will relieve the congestion of the old.

La Part-Dieu is already fully operating, though the building programme is not yet completed. The first building was finished in 1971. Its 20,000 sq metres of office space are already fully occupied.

The big tower block of Union des Assurances de Paris, with the same amount of office space, was finished the following year. The French Electricity Board, the regional radio and television, and the Bank of America have already set up shop at La Part-Dieu.

In the early 1960s La Part-Dieu was merely an old housing estate with 300 ft blocks of flats, the commercial and administrative heart of Lyons, and no new office space was available (practically none was built in the open before 1970). Even at La Part-Dieu, thereby at an international

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Expansion above and below ground. Above: part of the big commercial development in La Part-Dieu. Right: work on the subway.

ing the development of Lyons eastwards (the hills to the west constitute a natural barrier to expansion) by creating a new town on the Lyons-Grenoble axis and preventing the expansion of population along the Rhone valley, where space is limited.

The new town was a creation of the planners in Paris. For this reason it was, until quite recently, unloved and unwanted by the Lyons municipality, which regarded it as something foisted on it from above, that would draw away some of the substance of the city—and especially some of its tax revenue.

It could not control it anyway because it is in the neighbouring department of Isère. M Pradel studiously detached himself from it. So his visit a few weeks ago to the new town was a significant gesture of reconciliation that Lyons had nothing to fear and a lot to gain from the future development of L'île d'Abeau.

He and the city fathers have in the end appreciated the drawbacks of trying to keep industry concentrated in Lyons and its industrial suburbs in terms of overpopulation, deterioration of public services and communications, and decline in the quality of life.

L'île d'Abeau fits into the same overall plan of balance.

If L'île d'Abeau is such a town, or a "town in the country", it is because its basic conception is plan has put men before machines. They found a good deal of their inspiration in British new towns like Harlow and Stevenage. The idea was to get away from the dismal dormitory towns which have grown up outside large cities like Paris, provide the future population with jobs on the spot, and with recreational and cultural facilities to eliminate the stress and strain of commuting to Lyons or Grenoble.

The corollary of this new town design is the creation of a new kind of urban psychology to go with it, which breaks a good many traditional French taboos, notably the sacrosanct canons of privacy. That is the other and by far greater novelty. The inhabitants of the new town are in a sense the guinea pigs of a new conception of semi-collective living.

Their homes will no longer be their castle. Half will consist of low blocks of flats or of individual houses with small front gardens separated from one another only by low hedges in which they will not be allowed to put up sheds or sheds or hang out their washing, or even to plant what they like.

The whole area of the new town is an oblong some 15 by 10 kilometres, of which only half will be developed when the plan is completed in 30 years' time. By then the number of inhabitants will have expanded from the present 40,000 located in a number of existing villages and the industrial town of Bourgoin-Jallieu at its eastern extremity, to 250,000—or about one fifth of the population of Greater Lyons in an area about the same size. This justifies the planners' claim that it will be a "green

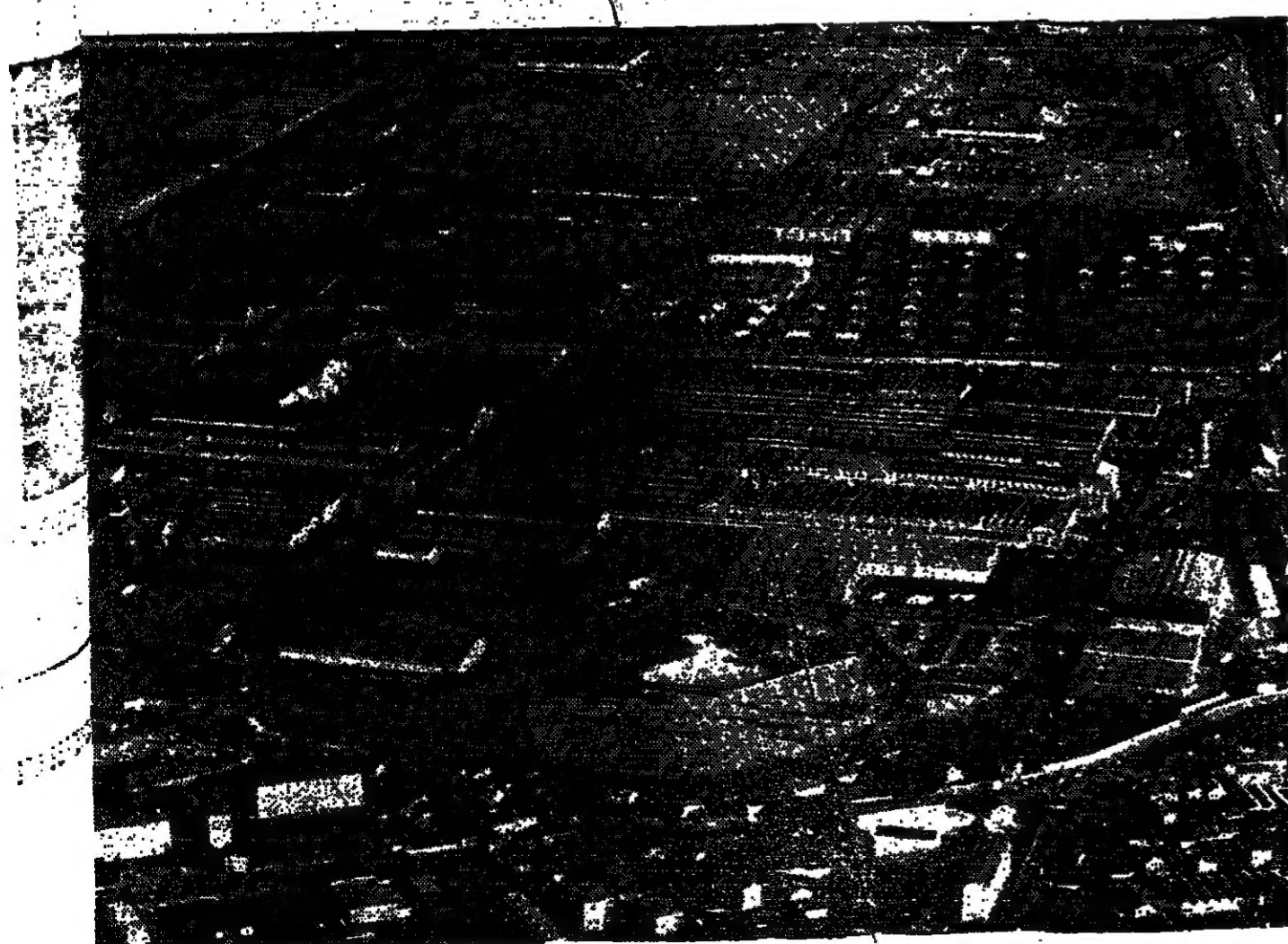
British example followed

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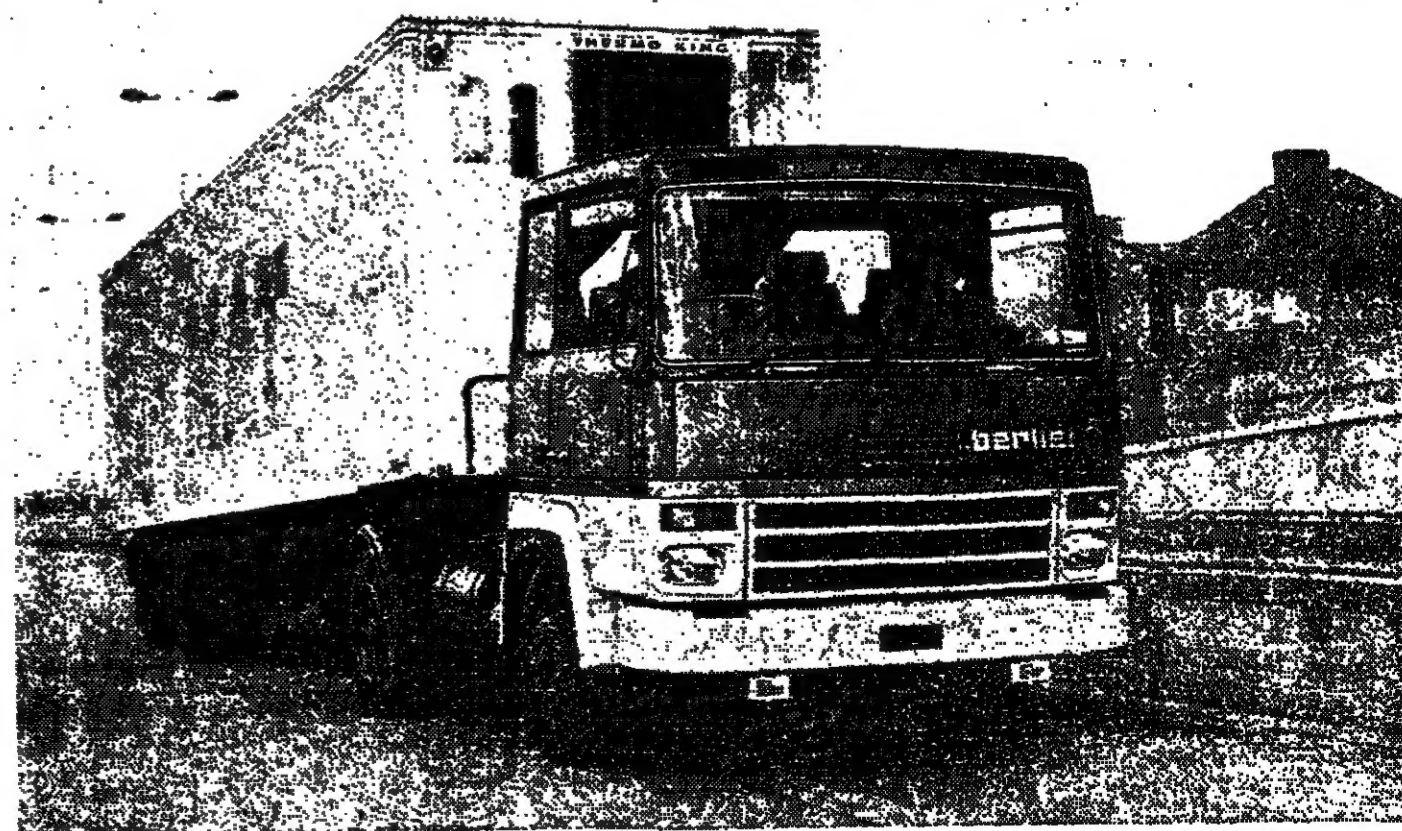
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Trend against industrialization considered unhealthy

by Yves Leridon
Le Figaro

The French have a reputation for disliking their industry, and the people of Lyons are no exception. That explains the absence of any reaction from them 10 years ago to the setting up of an industrial building approval commission, which had the task of preventing industrial building.

Indeed, at the time the people of Lyons felt flattered. Their town was at last going to be the equal of Paris, a new "white collar capital". Before long, the factories were going to be replaced by offices.

Their satisfaction was short-lived. Most are no doubt still agreed that the service industries should catch up with the processing industries and that there should be more people working in offices than in factories. At the same time, a growing body of opinion considers the trend towards "de-industrialization" to be unhealthy. Local councillors and employers' representatives were agreed that the policy pursued by the Délégation à l'Aménagement du

Territoire (authority responsible for regional planning) was causing industry to lose confidence in the Lyons area.

It was pointed out that, since 1965, when a refinery was built at Feyzin, there had been no new industrial development near the urban area: that Rhodacéra was being run down; that Berliet, the biggest local employer, was inclined to exclude Lyons from its expansion programme.

A new policy was accordingly formulated in 1972. A new body was instituted: the Association pour le Développement de la Région Lyonnaise, set up jointly by the Communauté Urbaine, the Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Groupe Interprofessionnel Lyonnais, the local branch of the CNPP, the French employers' national council. A charter designed to remedy the situation while there was still time was adopted. Even the town planners became involved. They considered it unthinkable to build new suburbs without providing local employment for people living there.

The situation cannot be

remedied without some difficulty and much hesitancy. The increase in the number of those employed in some industries, such as chemicals and metal-working, does not offset the loss of jobs in textiles, the clothing industry, leather goods and hides and food processing.

From the turn of the century, the key to the strength of the town's industry has been diversification. The businesses have been a powerful technological advanced textiles sector, a flourishing chemicals industry and electrical engineering. If activity in any of those branches declined for a time, no insurmountable problems of stagnation resulted.

In addition to diversity, another feature of industry in Lyons is that it is dominated by a small number of groups which exert wide influence. They provide work for subcontractors throughout the region. An example is provided by the metallurgical industry which is dominated by Berliet, whose workforce at the Vénissieux plant is almost 15,000, and by Paris-Rhône. The Rhône-

Poulenc group has the lion's share of the chemicals and man-made fibres industries, while Compagnie Générale Electrique, Compagnie Electro-Metallurgique and CEA employ most of the 21,000 people in electrical engineering.

The fortunes of the companies condition the economic development of the area and, if they are to develop, two conditions must be met: first, there must be a plentiful local supply of skilled labour; second, suitably developed sites must be available for their use. The problem of industrial estates is a difficult one. Vast quantities of money and good will, on the part of all concerned, have to go into their development.

It is undesirable for public authorities to invest large sums in a site only to see it rejected by industry. At the same time, it is unreasonable for industry to build plant wherever it pleases, as it has done on the eastern outskirts of the town. On the other hand, it would be useless merely to announce that such and such a site is an industrial estate if that site is a rock-strewn

wasteland with no rail or road services, telecommunications or water supply.

At a cabinet meeting in 1970, the Government, aware of the difficulties, approved plans for an industrial estate on the Plaine de l'Ain, about 30 kilometres east of Lyons. Its nearness to a town with a population of more than a million is a major advantage, but not the only one.

The Plaine de l'Ain is 20km from the international airport at Satolas, 25 km from the new town of Yzieux, and is located at the point where the projected motorways between Lyons and Geneva and between Lyons and Grenoble will intersect. The only difficulty regarding the provision of communications by rail and waterways is that of raising the necessary finance.

In 1970, the cost of the project was calculated and a programme drawn up. By 1975, an initial area of about 1,235 acres out of the total of about 6,420 acres was to be developed at a cost of 201m francs (about £20m), excluding road and rail facilities.

According to the programme, during the next

five years an oil refinery, a steam-cracking plant and part of a petrochemical complex were to be built. They were to be followed by a number of medium-size factories, so that 30,000 people would be employed on that section of the estate.

The early stages proved more difficult than expected for reasons which cannot all be attributed to the current crisis. First, one of the companies on which a great deal depended, Compagnie Française de Raffinage, said it would have preferred a site in the vineyards of Beaujolais and argued that the presence of its refinery installations on the Plaine de l'Ain would represent a potential danger to the drinking water supply in Lyons. Because of events in the Middle East, that argument is now in abeyance. But there is no refinery, no steam-cracking plant, no petrochemical complex.

A second mishap occurred over the foundry works. Berliet had taken an option on a site which, it was hoped, would be a first step towards establishing heavy industry on the estate. Berliet, in partnership with Michelin, cried off. Now that it has merged with Gaviot, it may have second thoughts. Last year the public authorities adopted various measures, such as conferring the status of public utilities on the rail service to the estate and the link road to the Lyons-Geneva motorway. However, the arrival of a major industry is still awaited. Perhaps the nuclear power stations at Bugey will initiate the process of industrialization needed for the development of Lyons and the establishment of a counterbalance to Fos-Mer near Marseilles. Nothing is lost yet, but a positive attitude of mind must emerge. Otherwise, anarchy will reign in the siding of industrial units, multiplying the difficulties of an age in which pollution has become the main problem. There must be a change in the prevailing state of mind: France has a greater surface area of industrial estates than the United States, but only one industrialist in 10 makes use of them.

In search of an important role in the country and the world

In recent years Lyons has been promoted successfully to the status of a regional capital, a counterbalancing metropolis and, finally, an international city. When M. Jérôme Monod, the Délégation à l'Aménagement du Territoire (civil servant responsible for regional planning), officially conferred the last title on the town, he said:

"There are few cities or urban areas in France able to stand comparison with all the advantages which Lyons and the surrounding area will enjoy in the near future. An impressive motorway network is soon to be completed by the links with the Massif Central and the west coast on one side, and with Geneva and Alsace on the other; work to improve the navigability of the Rhône and the Saône will be completed by 1973, with the link with the Rhine due to be opened by 1982.

"There is a considerable network of large capacity pipelines for oil and refined products; rail facilities which, although already among the best in the world, are due to be improved radically by the construction of new infrastructure for high speed trains; access to almost 30 international

airlines, and more than 40 in a few months time when the Satolas international airport opens; reader access to Italy with the building of the Fréjus tunnel. All these things will greatly facilitate the movement of goods, people and ideas."

This policy, designed to reinstate Lyons in its once familiar role as a crossroads town, began to evolve in about 1970. The national authorities no doubt also saw it as a means of relieving the growing pressure on Paris, but this matters little, since the end result can only be of benefit to Lyons.

Five years after the adoption of the plan it can be seen that matters have progressed at a good pace. The first aircraft will land at Satolas airport on Sunday. In 10 years' time, if everything goes according to plan, 25 million passengers will be passing through the four terminals each year.

The motorway building programme is well advanced, with connections from Lyons to Paris, Marseilles, Chambéry and Saint-Etienne. The motorway to Grenoble will be completed next year, and that to Geneva by 1982, by which time the Rhône and the Saône will be navigable by barge. Next year will also see the inauguration of the high-speed train between Lyons and Paris, which will reduce the time for the journey to less than two hours.

In injecting so many thousands of millions of francs into the region over a fairly short period, the state would seem to be intent on making clear to the whole of France, and to the Parisian in particular, that a town whose population will be fewer than two million—and that by design—at the end of the century can play a leading role nationally and an important one on an international scale as long as it is well situated and possesses the necessary infrastructure.

This is the largest venture into man-made geography seen in a province of France. In this plan everything holds together: the motorways, for instance, are essential to the development of the airport which, in turn, is viable only if seen as serving a wide area of the country, not only the 1,200,000 people of Lyons, but the entire population of south-east France. Similarly, the vast scope for air freight traffic must be matched by a high degree of industrialization in the surrounding region which in its turn calls for navigable waterways for the transport of heavy raw materials.

Lyons lies at the centre of this spider's web of means of communication. Nevertheless, the fact remains that their existence is justified only in as much as this town acquires or rediscovers a certain standing. Hence the need for a strong measure of decentralization: banks must enjoy greater freedom of action; boards of directors should not inevitably hold their meetings on the Champs-Élysées; the quotation on the Paris Bourse should no longer be the sole barometer of prosperity.

Only then will the people of Valence, Saint-Etienne, Chambéry or Grenoble cease to go by way of the boulevard Saint-Germain when travelling to Rio de Janeiro or Tokyo.

The public building programme should create a new mentality and, in view of the scale of the facilities being made available, there is every reason to expect that it will.

Satolas airport, which cost almost 500m francs to build, will meet the twofold purpose of coping with demand, which was growing beyond the capacity of the existing airport, Bron, situated on the outskirts of Lyons, and providing scope for expansion. The present level of demand is substantial: Bron was the only airport in France to increase its volume of traffic in 1974.

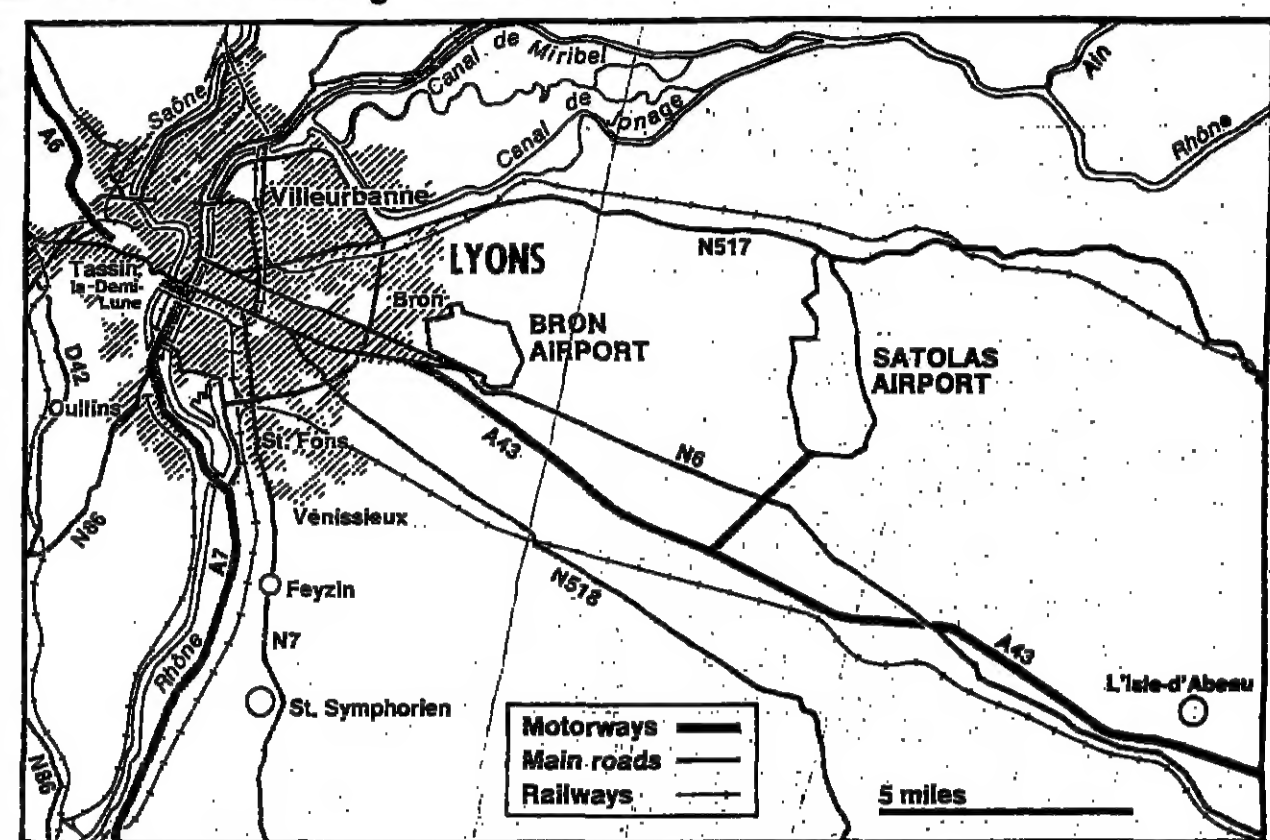
Research carried out in 1973 showed that the limitations of the existing infrastructure were the only factor restraining the development of freight traffic. In 1974, Bron handled 1,400,000 passengers and 4,000 tons of freight. This year, Satolas will have capacity for three million passengers and 50,000 tons of freight.

Moreover, the Satolas project is part of an overall planning scheme. Its presence will prevent urban sprawl between Lyons and the new town of L'Isle-d'Abeau, which would soon cause the population of Lyons to swell to 2,500,000—an eventuality to be avoided at all costs.

Such is the context of the Satolas project that it has not yet been possible to bring home to the public the scale of the forecast shortfall in capacity and the importance of this airport as a means of eliminating it. All in good time. For the moment it is all wide and roses.

This airport is therefore, a "structuring" factor in the same way as the motorway network, which a public works minister described as being "exemplary in that it is cohesive" going on to explain that it "is not a regional reproduction of the Paris spider's web. From the Rhine to Fos, from Paris to the Côte d'Azur, from the Massif Central to the Alps, from Germany to Spain or from England to Italy, international activity will be drawn into the subtle net of the Rhône-Alpes region from a vast catchment area."

In less academic parlance, there has always been a popular saying that "all roads lead through Lyons". The minister was seeking to make the point that the state has made a major effort, not only in expenditure, but also in terms of imaginative thinking. It was indeed the first time that Paris had not been seen as the inevitable starting point for means of communication. The motorway between Lyons and Geneva has posed more problems than the others. There is nothing to prevent its construction. One may even hope to see a direct air route and an improved rail service between the two. Colmar airport near Geneva will not have become a habit. Every-



thing has been done to prevent this happening, as the poor quality of the present service will suffice to demonstrate.

There remains one imponderable. On the route between Paris and the Mediterranean, capacity will have to be doubled if the volume of road traffic continues to grow at its present rate. It would, of course, be possible to plot a route avoiding the Rhône valley and Lyons. But would this be desirable?

At all events, the canal between the Rhine and the Rhône will pass through Lyons. The only reason why this project has been held up is lack of funds. Reasonable industrialists in Lyons are convinced that time is on their side. They will be better prepared for the certain prospect of competition with their foreign rivals who are more accustomed to using the waterways. In other words the Germans, who are already prospecting for the best sites.

However, no one wishes to see this project scrapped, if only because of the fear of other competitive projects in Europe. But can it seriously be suggested that a route can be built between the North Sea and the Mediterranean without passing through France?

If it could, and if any other solution were found, it would mean that the work now being carried out to make the Rhône navigable between Lyons and the Mediterranean, due for completion by 1978, would have been a waste of time. It would mean the end of a great hope first conceived on June 10 1970 when the French Government took the decision to launch the biggest civil engineering project in Europe.

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On the multidimensional structures of Europe

Open letter to the readers of The Times from a Lyonnais

Hello. I come from Lyons, in France. I have never been to Great Britain but I know that all City gents wear a bowler hat, have an umbrella hooked over their arm and carry The Times tucked under their arm. Don't think I have no respect for tradition: how long is it since I stopped wearing my beret... would it be ten years?

We have to keep up with the times.

The world's changing, you know. Take Britannia, for instance, that building like a ship moored in the heart of Lyons. But... talking about Lyons, you do know the town, don't you? It's the one you motored through on the way to your Mediterranean holiday—you were white on the way down, red on the way back—in your car with its G.S. plate.

So you know Lyons?

No, not yet? Take a map. Look... there's Lyons, two hours by jet from any town in this part of the world large enough for the main office or subsidiary of any reasonable prominent company.

We have just inaugurated Lyons-Satolas airport, with its 40 international connections... Our lives are still standing in the heart of Lyons: avenues of superb, vigorous plane trees. Peopled with sparrows in springtime.

The reason is to be sought in the three faces of Lyons

The first (as a hundred managers will tell you) is the multidimensional structure of Europe, with its geoeconomic, geofinancial and geosocial implications, and the shift of the centre of gravity towards the south of the continent.

That may not seem so much at first sight, but there are other factors besides the Part-Dieu centre, the Britannia centre and Lyons' new airport:

—a motorway network radiating from Lyons, stretching out towards the Atlantic, Alsace, Switzerland, the Alps, the Mediterranean and Spain;

—the canalization of the Rhone and the Saone, due for completion in about 1978, and the creation of a link with the Rhine and the Danube, with a new tunnel, following Mont Blanc, through the Alps to provide a new fast route to Italy;

—high speed trains (over 125 m.p.h.) to Paris;

—a new town, 12½ miles from Lyons: nuclear energy.

There are so many more things I could say about a region that accounts for more than one sixth of France's economic potential, with a rapidly expanding service sector and a university of high repute.

The banks were not slow in noting these new features of the region—forty one, including five private banks and six international banks, have now set up near Britannia and in Britannia.

The second aspect of Lyons is the story of a renaissance.

My city has always been wide open to the world. It is in a corridor of the Rhone, a trade-bearing current since history began. Bankers from Lombardy came to the town to conduct banking business. German printers taught us their art, merchants from the east brought us the living music of their brocades and silks. Ever since synthetic chemistry came into being, the city has been famous for its chemical industry.

A city with a business tradition. A city of trade.

A great religious, political, banking and economic metropolis before it began to be stifled by Paris, the

brain, heart and lungs of France, now developed to the point of hypertrophy... But the invisible grip is starting to slacken...

Lyons is an international town with its own autonomy, its own sense of freedom: in becoming emancipated from the tutelage of Paris, it is already extending its financial influence to Southern Germany, Switzerland and Northern Italy.

But, even more important, it is a quality of Lyons that is ambitious. In the course of the major upheavals through which it has lived, Lyons has emerged as the bridgehead for the markets of the Mediterranean and the Near East, as well as the immense continents to which they lead. Its plans are so impressive that people are already talking of Lyons as the second capital of France.

Offices in Britannia, in the centre of this hive of activity, this focal strategic and tactical point, in this second capital: wouldn't that be an opportunity for a Times reader?

Finally, the third face of Lyons is its most intimate. It has long been said of France that God lives there. Confidently, I can tell you that he lives right here. Yes, right here in Lyons. In this blessed region whose capital, enriched by more than 2000 years of history, twenty museums, two amphitheatres, proud of what it likes to call its British sense of humour, vaunts its supreme and unique title, "the capital of gastronomy".

I couldn't agree more. Here people like to initiate an outsider, a casual friend, into their secret pleasures: a "mâchon" in a "bistrot", between the "cochonille" and the "tablier de sapeur", a Lyons "rossette", a "picodon" and a "pot" of Beaujolais.

This is Lyons' secret face: its "art de vivre".

An office in Britannia undoubtedly has many points in its favour:

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—it is in an ambitious city, one that has the human and physical resources to deploy its ambition;

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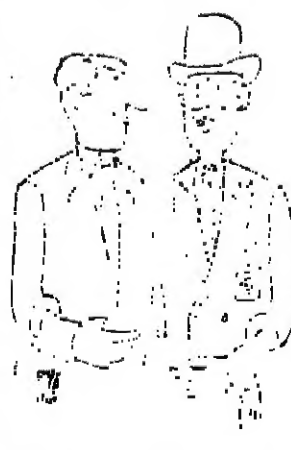
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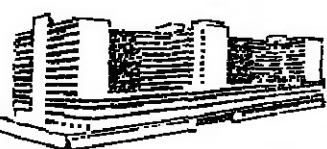
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School of commerce puts emphasis on small firms

by Richard Wigg

In June for the first time a group of students from the Lyons Ecole Supérieure de Commerce will be going to three Middle Eastern countries to help prospect for export outlets for firms from the Rhône-Alpes region.

They will stay two in three months and then be reintegrated into their normal studies for their final third year. Before they leave the students, all in their early twenties, will have familiarized themselves with the Middle East and spent time with the sales managers of local firms interested in expanding their exports to that part of the world. This is a result of the French Government's drive to encourage small and medium-sized firms to enter a field previously dominated by the big firms, as well as the impact of the energy crisis.

Created 100 years ago

M. Jacques Lagarde, the director, explains this as an example of how the school, which is 50 per cent financed by local business, follows its basic tenet of producing, from a solid Lyons base, executives and future entrepreneurs who can adapt to the world economic and social environment, rather than young men with academic diplomas in business management.

The school, originally created more than 100 years ago by leaders of the Lyons silk industry to help deve-

lop their enterprises, is the equivalent of the business or management departments of today's polytechnics in Britain.

Lyons, with its Ecole Supérieure de Commerce, the Ecole Centrale, best known of its six engineering schools; the Chemical School and the National Institute of Applied Sciences, illustrates how typically the French higher educational system has evolved in response to the technical needs of business and industry. Again typically for France, the three Lyons universities, despite modern approaches towards industry, still tend to do their own ways.

The training needed by the local economy is evidently important in Lyons, even if the grandes écoles of Paris still rate higher in terms of social prestige and job prospects than the local schools. (This is another subtle hindering decentralization efforts.)

Three hundred students—60 per cent from the Rhône-Alpes region, and 20 per cent from Paris—enter the school aged about 20 after attending two years' preparatory courses and having received their baccalauréat. The intellectual level is high by British standards (only a sixth of the candidates are annually accepted) and its graduates can expect to be earning about 4,500 francs (about \$450) a month at 25, two years after starting. But pupils at the school have already spent about a third of their time with local firms.

M. Lagarde is a spirited defender of the value of small firms to the economy, always provided they are managed by modern tech-

niques. He said: "We put emphasis on the creation of small firms and some of our pupils, while studying here, try out their ideas practically in just that way. We believe that a dynamic national economy depends: long term, much upon the creation of new small and medium-sized enterprises, many of which may then end up being absorbed by bigger firms."

M. Lagarde, who spent two years in West Germany where he admires the managerial skills and the social prestige accorded to the businessmen (in France it is the bureaucrats who enjoy the equivalent social status), is obviously anxious to extend the school's contacts abroad.

The head of the languages department is an Englishman.

Part-time courses offered

A reciprocal mistrust often characterized the relations between businessmen and French universities and Lyons is no exception. The troubles of May, 1968, only deepened the industrialists' reluctance to send members of their staffs to universities where they fear, leaving or Marxist professors would send them back alienated.

Yet it is, paradoxically, a by-product of the events of 1968 that has brought into the universities' newly set up institutes of technology, providing the so-called *formations continues* for adults at work or for young students, if they do not, or cannot, go to the écoles. A

university level diploma in technology (DUT).

As a Lyons industrialist put it: "Perhaps this formation continues can help more to the needs of industry." Lyons university I, which boasts one of the finest medical degrees in France and maintains the natural science faculties of the original Lyons University (though it is now all on a new campus out at Villeurbanne), offers at its two technology institutes full and part-time courses in scientific and technical sub-

jects of interest to local firms and the public administration. But while the doctors and chemists the university turns out remain its conventional products, usually from local Rhône-Alpes middle-class families of similar background, the technological institutes remain the "problem children".

The often left-wing, young students of the DUTs, as they are familiarly known, have been marching in the university towns, demanding that the Government should there.

enforce recognition by industry of their diplomas and obtain guarantees on pay scales and promotion prospects. Private enterprise, they assert, still has not really accepted them. Industry, in its turn, still prefers to obtain its professional training requirements from institutions close to its own ways of thinking—with teaching staffs having direct experience of running in the industry—rather than from the state-run universities and the ideological in-fighting which nowadays goes on

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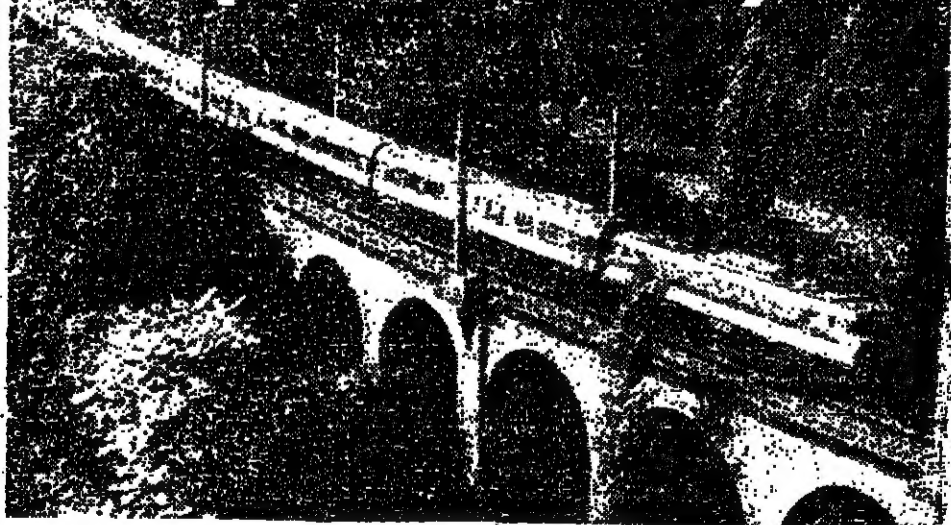
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Nation's 'second capital' not yet cultural centre

by Bernard Chardère

L'Express

In France cultural life is centralized, like everything else. Francois Villon, in his day, was able to claim "il n'est bon bec que de Paris". In other words, that only Parisians know the art of eating. François Rubelais, on the other hand, was a doctor at the Hôtel-Dieu in Lyons and he, if anyone, could claim to have a *bon bec*.

Lugdunum was a major Roman town and predated Lutetia; it was the focus for the development of Christian civilisation throughout the country. The Cardinal Archbishop of Lyons still retains the honorary title of Primate of the Gauls. Later in its history, when the town was a trading and banking centre strongly influenced by developments in Italy, the poets and architects of the day turned it into one of the leading capitals of the Renaissance.

Nowadays it is referred to as the second capital. In reality, that is far from the truth: there is no real decentralization of powers of decision. After a quarter of a century of displaying thoroughly provincial stubbornness in refusing to join the ranks of cities who migrate to Paris, Roger Planchon has succeeded in having the Théâtre National Populaire based in the provinces (not insignificantly, the minister concerned, M. Jacques Duhamel, is the deputy for the Jura).

All the same, he still has to go to Paris for discussions on his budget with the Minister for Cultural Affairs, which has virtually no representatives in Lyons apart from experts on the conservation of historic monuments.

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Concrete adds little to beauty of town

As for the conservationists, there is much to occupy their time: the concrete of modern buildings and the holes which have been dug for the building of the Metro are features which add little to the beauty of the town of two rivers (the Rhone and the Saone) and two hills (Fourvière and la Croix-Rousse), whose artistic heritage is not only a matter of listed monuments, but of pleasant walks and harmony on a human scale as well.

The tourist will find it instructive to visit the *troubadours* of la Croix-Rousse, with its picturesque Dickensian passages through which it is possible to go from one tall house to another without using the streets: it is here that the risings of the counts, the Lyons silk workers, took place, and little has changed in 175 years.

The collections at the remarkable Gadagne museum are devoted to popular art and tradition. This being the historic district of the Rhône, there is a large collection of stationers' tools from all over the world. Alongside the



Director of ballet, Signor Vittorio Biagi, rehearses dancers in the new auditorium.

Fourvière amphitheatre, which was cut out of the hillside by the architect Zehruss, is the only museum in France given over entirely to the Gallo-Roman period.

Although designed by Paul Claudel's father-in-law, Fourvière cathedral is more a curiosity than an unforgettable masterpiece. Near by the Roman theatre where the Festival of Lyons has been held for 30 years, with concerts, opera and drama, it may not enjoy the same prestige as Aix, Arignon or Orange, but it is an achievement in itself to hold such a festival.

Lyons has its own school of painting, ranging from mystical symbolism (with the 18 canvases by Louis Janmot which constitute his *Pre-Raphaelite* series *Le poème de l'âme*) and Impressionism (Garrand, Xavier Vernay) to the tormented lyricism of the counterpoint, from Couty to Schoen-dorff, by way of Cottavoz.

Lyons was the birthplace of great architects of the turn of the century (Lavirotte, Guimard), but they had few opportunities to work in their home town. We should not, however, forget the Edouard Herriot Hospital which, like the La Mouche abattoirs, was designed by Tony Garnier. Although the new La Part-Dieu complex is not assured of a place in the history of architecture, the library, with its millions of volumes, is said to be the biggest literary warehouse in Europe.

The recently opened concert hall, which has a seating capacity of 2,000, has been named after Maurice Ravel—a great musician no doubt, although Hector Berlioz, a native of the Isère department, would perhaps have been more appropriate. It is true that the French always turn up their noses at Berlioz with a few notable exceptions, like Jean-Claude Ribes: the director of the Geneva Opéra, where he has put on *Les Trovans*; they prefer to give pride of place to English composers.

These considerations apart, there is much to be said in praise of the recently formed Orchestre de Lyons, which comprises 10 musicians under the directorship of Serge Baudo. It remains to be seen whether it will one

day perform the music of another local composer, Pierre Boulez, who was born in the Loire.

The Opéra is tiny; its director, Louis Erlo, who is also responsible for training singers in Paris, puts on oratorios and sometimes Wagner. Vittorio Biagi and his Ballet de Lyon will be dancing there. Louis Erlo's productions are more spectacular than those of the Parisian Jean Meyer, one of the two directors of the Théâtre des Célestins, which offers a mixture of traditional pieces and "théâtre du boulevard". The other director, Albert Russon, author of *La cuisine des arts*, is a native of Lyons.

Frédéric Dard, famous for his paperback hero, *Sau Antonio*, was a journalist in Lyons, as was Maurice Clavel. There has been no lack of authors who have written about the region: Henri Béraud, Gabriel Chevalier (whose *Cloucheville* was filmed by the BBC in the Beaujolais district), Jean Reverzy and Louis Calaferte.

Failure to realize cinema potential

Louis Calaferte works in Lyons for the local radio station, which has had an unadventurous existence for 30 years: the regional television service is taking the same road. That is yet another area in which Lyons is far from achieving autonomy.

Lyons has also failed to realize its potential in the cinema. As yet it was invented here or, to be more precise, it was Louis Lumière, assisted by his brother Auguste, who first devised a mechanism capable of driving perforated film, based on the principle of the camshaft developed for sewing machines.

There is a street in Lyons called the rue du Premier Film, where the famous *Sortie des usines Lumière* was filmed in March, 1895. Three quarters of a century later it would seem that Lyons is making something of a recovery in the cinema: *Chorégraphie de Saint-Paul* was made there by Bertrand Tavernier, himself a native of Lyons.